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France Needs Stable Regime For Recovery

Possible dictatorial coup seen unless activities can be placed upon permanent basis.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 21—Underneath the persistent reports of a possible dictatorship in France—reports which are certainly not correct in so far as they present the possibility as an imminent danger—are several deeply significant facts that make it impossible to dismiss them entirely.

What really gives rise to various current accounts of a possible "dictatorial coup" of some sort is this fundamental point: France must achieve governmental stability very soon. The French situation—financial, economic, and diplomatic—urgently and imperatively demands a government assured of staying in office for two or three years, or at least for something more than the bare four or five months that constitute the average life of post-war Cabinets in France.

But instead of Premier Edouard Daladier's being able to look forward to such a reasonable tenure of office, his government cannot even count on continuing in power even for a few weeks. On the contrary, the wave of popular opposition to the recent decree laws with their heavy tax increases definitely threatens to bring about a Cabinet downfall in the near future. It is computed that at least 320 of the 618 votes in the Chamber can be counted against the Premier, while former Socialist Premier Léon Blum has openly warned the Government against attempting a dictatorship.

Calls for Continuous Effort

Yet the plan of the new Finance Minister, Paul Reynaud, for economic and financial recovery is essentially a three-year plan based on the gradual restoration of confidence, expansion of credit, and revival of industrial production by a series of successful stages extending over a period of several years.

Furthermore, Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet's scheme of rapprochement with Italy necessarily calls for a steady, progressive effort during many months. In fact, Chancellor Hitler has made it only too clear that he considers even a normal pendulum-like action of democracy an obstacle to understandings; while France's frequent Cabinet shifts are considered in Berlin particularly objectionable.

Nor is this all. The French Government had finally managed last week to reach an agreement with Germany on a general preliminary pact of friendship similar to the Chamberlain-Hitler declaration, but now this accord appears to have been compromised by Herr Hitler's insistence that the French Government exert a closer control of press criticism of the German regime and by the unfavorable effects on the French public of the Berlin campaign against the Jews.

Pressure From Germany

It is confidently expected in official circles that some way round this difficulty will be found and that the Franco-German agreement will be published soon. But the fact remains that the German Government put pressure on the Quai d'Orsay to "muzzle," or at least soft pedal the French press, and that Foreign Minister Bonnet and Premier Daladier yielded to this desire.

The two statesmen attempted to promulgate a decree permitting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to prosecute any newspaper believed guilty of unseemly criticism of the head of a foreign state. This attempt was foiled, however, by the resistance of several Cabinet Ministers. Minister of Justice Paul Marchandeau, in particular, is stated to have refused to countersign a decree.

Thus it is plain that if M. Daladier, M. Bonnet, and M. Reynaud are to go ahead with their diplomatic and economic project they must have more stability and greater authority. Opposition to both the financial plan and the proposed rapprochement with the totalitarian states is so strong on the Left in France—and above all so noisily vocal — that it constitutes a serious obstruction to further decrees along these lines.

New Election Pondered

This is precisely where the dictatorship rumors come in. Premier Daladier unquestionably has pondered several possibilities, including immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies followed by a new election, and alternatively prolonga-

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Colonial China Called Japan's Aim

Network of monopolies regarded in Shanghai a wide departure from Tokyo's promises.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21—Whether Japan's economic position may be regarded as serious or sound under conditions of war in China is a subject for experts and preferably observers on the scene, but in China today it is clear that those in command of Japanese economic planning have embarked on a program which from the viewpoint of Japan's foreign relations can only be regarded as desperate.

The comprehensive network of monopolies against which strong protest has been made by the United States Government represents the foundation plan of a course in China which, to those who have watched developments from the beginning of the hostilities and for years previous, is a clear, deflection of policy from Japan's Open Door pledges as well as from its professions of willingness to leave China free though chastened.

It seems unquestionably the aim of this policy to place China in a colonial position as regards Japan, whatever may be the actual political setup.

This entails complete subservience of China to the necessities of Japan's own economic structure, while as regards foreign countries they will (as in the case of Manchukuo) perhaps participate initially by selling large machinery and then find the whole China market closed to them.

All for Japan?

Observers are unable to discover how any country other than Japan can hope to participate as previously in China's trade, if these extensive plans work out. Neither can they see how such plans will leave the Chinese any hope for normal development in a beneficent spirit of Pan-Asia, since it is so clearly the purpose to subordinate the needs of the Chinese people to those of Japan.

In such an elemental matter as the sale of China's farm and other products, for example, monopoly control will obviously mean that the Chinese producer can take the monopoly's price "or else." But that is only the beginning, for Japan's capacity to control the whole direction of China's industrial and economic development will naturally be utilized to see that this development does not set up a dangerous competition with Japan.

The Japanese have had some enlightening experience in Manchuria, where their initial enthusiastic plans for agricultural development only made conditions harder for the already burdened Japanese farmer. It is safe to say that China will not (if the Japanese have their way) menace the Japanese industrialist by development of a competitive strong Chinese industry, although Japanese are quite willing to develop strictly Japanese-controlled Chinese industries within certain limits. They have no interest whatever in seeing either Westerners or Chinese

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U. S. Factories Told To Avoid Japanese

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 21.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, China, has asked the U. S. Chamber of Commerce to warn American manufacturers against placing their goods with Japanese for distribution in China.

"Such a course," the Tientsin Chamber said in a resolution which the U. S. Chamber released, "will result in an almost total loss of their business as their goods will undoubtedly be shelved in favor of similar lines of goods of Japanese manufacture."

The Tientsin Chamber said American manufacturers had been encouraged to put their Chinese business in Japanese hands by the latter country's propaganda and that "unless a firm stand is taken at once American rights and business interests in China will continue to suffer at the hands of the Japanese Government and its local agencies."

Han, Yangtze tributary, closed to navigation by Japan for 'military' purposes.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21 (AP)—Japan broadened today its forcefully established monopoly of interior waterways of China.

Japanese military authorities in Hankow notified the United States and other consular officials that the Han River, great Yangtze tributary traversing Hupeh Province, now was closed to navigation except upon "special permission" of the Japanese Army.

This action augments Japan's armed possession of the Yangtze, China's principal navigable river, which it has closed to commercial navigation by other countries.

"Military operations," the Japanese announcement in Hankow said, "necessitate that the Han be closed to all except the Japanese."

Foreign businessmen said the development added another exclusive avenue of entry for Japanese merchandise into an added huge interior region of China.

Japanese reports meanwhile indicated Japanese commercial exploitation of South China was following swiftly in the wake of military conquest.

They said a "civilian expeditionary force" of Japanese businessmen arrived in Canton "armed with briefcases instead of rifles."

Japanese stated the party included representatives of Japanese commercial houses and banks "come to China to assist in the reconstruction of Canton."

Shantung Barriers Cited

TSINGTAO, China, Nov. 21 (AP)—Most foreign shipping is avoiding the Japanese-occupied ports of Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Weihaiwei because of restrictions resulting in a virtual monopoly for Japanese shipping in Shantung Province.

Foreign businessmen assert that increased regulations on top of exchange and other restrictions, against which the United States protested to Tokyo, Oct. 6, slowly were making foreign business impossible in the Province.

Under military restrictions, foreign ships are barred now from docking and from discharging or receiving cargo at their own docks. They must utilize a lighterage service but Japanese ships are permitted to use the docks.

A Japanese-sponsored lighterage monopoly charges five dollars Chinese (80½ cents in United States currency) a ton to transfer cargo half a mile between ships and the shore.

Businessmen pointed out that foreign freight rates thus were forced correspondingly higher than Japanese rates.

They said other restrictions made it almost impossible for foreign firms to obtain peanuts, walnuts, hides, beans, or wool from the interior or to ship foreign goods to the interior, while Japanese were trading freely.

As an example they cited that peanut exports dropped from an average of 20,000 tons monthly to none at all, except for Japanese shipments to Japan.

Premier of Nova Scotia Views Trade Pact as Friendship Bond

Most important of the benefits of the U. S.-Canadian reciprocal trade pacts will be, perhaps, greater friendship and a closer neighborly feeling between the peoples of the two countries, rather than simply increased trade.

That is Premier Angus L. MacDonald's view of the new trade agreements he said when he arrived in Boston today from Nova Scotia. He came to this city for a three-day visit which includes a call on old friends at Harvard and a dinner tomorrow night at the City Club, sponsored by the Canadian American League.

Directly after breakfast at the Parker House, given in his honor by Mayor Tobin, Premier MacDonald discussed with reporters the new trade pacts.

"The agreements do indicate a trend in the right direction—a trend toward greater trade," said the Premier. "I suppose it is almost impossible to draw up a trade agreement that will satisfy everyone.

"Generally trade agreements are never as dangerous as feared in advance.

"The general result of these agreements," said Mr. MacDonald "ought not only to increase trade perhaps $100,000 a year between Canada and the United States—but more important of all—create better feeling between the peoples of the two nations."

Without dropping the dignity of his office, Mr. MacDonald spoke in a quiet friendly manner and avoided the crisp stereotyped formality that so often characterizes a press interview with a visitor from other lands.

In his greeting to Mayor Tobin, the Premier expressed gratification that the United States and Canada have enjoyed a friendship with "a minimum of disagreements" for 125 years. And in his interview later with the press, Mr. MacDonald again emphasized his satisfaction at the good feeling that continues to exist between the two nations and between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia. Premier MacDonald is leader of

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This Changing World

Anglo-American Agreement—Spectacular Victory for Liberal Faith in World Trade—Saving World Organization as Well as Developing Trade

By H. B. Elliston

A year ago, when an Anglo-American trade agreement was "contemplated," there was some apprehension in Washington that in Britain the conclusion of such an agreement would be endowed with more political than economic significance. How times have changed! As it happens, the political significance of the agreement is stressed more in the United States than in Great Britain. The reason is that since the Munich Settlement the United States has thrust itself into a center position on the world stage. For several years the United States has been the leader of the liberal economic movement; now it is the crusading leader.

This movement isn't a free trade movement by any means. It began as a freer trade movement, but no longer is it even that, primarily. What one now insensibly calls the Hull movement would band the world together under a common commercial law. Think of it in those terms, and you get, I think, the clearest notion of its historical significance. The movement has become more portentous as the world has sunk deeper into lawlessness, politically as well as commercially.

So we find that nowadays the Hull policy has just as much to do with the conditions of international trade as with trade itself. The house of law having fallen down, Secretary Hull is engaged in building the foundations of a new house, at the same time that he is trying to develop world trade.

The house has a very ugly name which somehow obscures the magnitude of the concept. It is called the most-favored-nation clause. When this is written into commercial agreements, two parties automatically join a world pact; for they pledge themselves that in respect to all the provisions of the agreement, there shall be no discrimination, no favoritism, no preferences. All the tariff cuts exchanged, accordingly, are passed on automatically to other nations.

* * *

Most-favored-nation treatment is thus the principle of equal treatment. On no other basis can a new world arise of law and order—a world that is at the same time a system. In any race you must start off with certain simple rules, otherwise the race becomes a free-for-all, in which the contestants get involved in fighting long before anybody has a chance of reaching the finishing line.

Such a philosophy, such a campaign, constitutes the political significance of the Hull program. But there is another political significance which has come to the fore of late months. Secretary Hull does not throw open the benefits of his trade agreements to all comers. Otherwise nations could keep inside his system while themselves practising discrimination. Secretary Hull doesn't allow that sort of thing. He is no Don Quixote. He refuses to let nations enjoy the best of both the world and the jungle.

Hence there is a so-called "black list"—as inappropriately named as the "death sentence" in the Public Utility Holding Company Act. All it means is that only those nations are excluded from the benefits of the Hull agreements which discriminate against America. This puts an edge on the Hull program. It consists of two tariff schedules, a lower one for the nondiscriminators, a higher one for the discriminators. Only Germany is on the American "black list" so far.

* * *

This "blacklisting" of Germany is merely a recognition of the fact that Germany is not playing fair. Of itself the situation needn't provoke any rivalry. But it so happens that Germany, with its Four Year Plan in the balance, is all out to develop German trade by this very method of discrimination which is anathema to Secretary Hull. That has put Secretary Hull as well as Germany on the offensive.

Germany goes in for two-party swaps without regard for anybody but the two parties involved. Such swapping must be at the expense of third parties, and simply perpetuates a no-system in world affairs, breeding jealousy and reprisal.

The example has been contagious. For, like Gresham's law in respect to currencies, the bad way has had a habit of driving out the good now that the times are out of joint, especially among nations within the German political orbit. After the Munich Settlement many Americans even thought that Britain itself would catch the disease. It was feared that Britain might act on the theory that the only way in which to meet German competition was to use German weapons. The Anglo-American agreement, at any rate, went into a crisis.

Hence the United States after Munich became a crusading leader of the liberal economic movement. There is reason to believe that at the eleventh hour in the Anglo-American trade negotiations, the President himself intervened to save an agreement. He sent a personal letter to the British Prime Minister. Mr. Chamberlain, caught in an American-German dilemma, eventually decided to buttress the Presidential effort to preserve the blueprint of this world organization. The dilemma remains with Britain; the leadership with America, as a New York paper implied when it headed its editorial on the agreement: "Hull wins, Hitler loses." Such leadership has, indeed, registered a spectacular victory.

Plan U. S. Aid for Jews of Germany

© International

Hamilton Fish Armstrong — Editor Foreign Affairs.
Sumner Welles — Undersecretary of State.
George L. Warren — Committee Secretary.
James G. McDonald — Committee Chairman.

These members of the President's advisory committee on the refugee problem are shown leaving the White House after a recent conference on American participation in plans to find a haven for the Jews who are being forced out of Germany. Their activities reflect the gravity of the situation.

Reich eases anti-Jewish action under threat of trade losses: Page 8.

Arms and Americas: Opposing Views

Seven U. S. peace groups protest program; Berle hails contribution to Pan-American unity.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — First rumblings of a gathering controversial storm over American rearmament were heard here today as Government quarters drove rapidly ahead with their plans to put the United States in the vanguard of heavily armed nations of the world.

Seven national peace organizations gave voice to the first organized group protest against American rearmament heard since President Roosevelt, on the heels of the Munich settlement, disclosed his general intentions to expand the national defense budget by substantial amounts.

Simultaneously, Adolph A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, led off the oral defense of the rearmament program for the Administration with a radio address in which it presented the program in the light of a United States contribution to a united Pan-American front against outside intervention in the interest of "the peace of co-operation" and "not the peace of empire."

The peace groups said they condemned the policies of Hitler and Mussolini and believed in the firmest possible protection for democracy, but added:

"History has proved that battleships and bombing planes cannot

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Roosevelt Program Backed by Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 21

President Roosevelt's program for joint Inter-American defence of the Western Hemisphere was described as a plan for "the practical solidarity of the American nations," rather than a gesture of imperialism on the part of the United States, by Chile's Foreign Minister, Luis Arteaga, here yesterday. With this statement, and with instructions issued to the Chilean delegation to the Lima Pan-American Conference that they support the Roosevelt program, Chile lined itself up on the side of those American nations which are ready at the outset to accept the Roosevelt lead at the conference.

South American powers divided on plan for military bloc to resist aggressors.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 21 (AP)—A survey here shows that South America's larger powers were divided on the merits of President Roosevelt's proposal to unite the New World nations in a military bloc to hold off aggressors.

To suggestions that immigration barriers be lowered for Jews from Germany, officials generally were reluctant to express assent unless Jewish emigres were farmers or met other strict, legal limitations.

For Brazil, South America's largest country, Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha declared support for President Roosevelt's defensive plan.

Argentina Opposed

But for Argentina, South America's wealthiest country, Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo flatly declared his opposition to such a project.

President Baldomir of Uruguay, which traditionally follows the Argentine lead in foreign policy, declined to commit himself. He told the Associated Press he would await formal presentation of a defensive plan and then give it careful study before making any pronouncement.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, South America's three main Atlantic coast nations, were inclined to welcome only agricultural immigrants. All have adopted selective policies, aimed at encouraging only European settlers who are equipped to develop their vast hinterlands.

Argentina's Viewpoint

Senor Cantilo hinted, in an interview, that the Argentine delegation to the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, would support all matters of continental interest but would be unwilling to consider any plan for a defensive bloc.

The solidarity among American States, he declared, makes unnecessary pacts of military character.

Argentina, he said, will maintain its traditional policy of consultations with other nations when peace within the continent is threatened or foreign aggression is feared.

Sources close to the chancellory said Argentina also would disapprove projects to create an Inter-American Court of Justice and a League of American Nations.

Women Organize World Party To Aid Equal Rights Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — A World's Woman's Party, dedicated to the preservation and advancement of equal rights for men and women in all nations, has just been incorporated at headquarters of the National Woman's Party here.

Miss Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party, was named first Chairman of the World's Woman's Party. Elected to serve with her for the coming year were Mrs. Katherine Boyle of Nejeve, France, Treasurer, and Mrs. Amy R. Ransome of Washington, Assistant Treasurer.

The organization expects to set up headquarters in a mansion on the banks of Lake Geneva, offered them by the Swiss Government at a nominal price.

The articles of incorporation explained that the new party was formed so that "public sentiment throughout the world may be brought to recognize and establish liberty and equality without distinction of sex."

"The world is now so closely knit," explained Miss Paul, "that it is no longer possible for any movement which concerns women all over the world to be localized in any one country. And so the movement which began in our own country at Seneca Falls in 1848, and which has been taken up by groups of women in all countries, must now be made a unified world movement, to protect all women from attack through any world organization."

Included on the Board of Directors will be Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Erica Butler Bowden of Great Britain; Mme. Marie Lenoel of France; Mrs. Rickard Sandler, wife of the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Hannah Rydh, head of 38 Swedish organizations of women; Mrs. Margaret Cousins of India, Past President of the All Asian Conference of Women; and Mme. Emilie Graizier of Geneva, Swiss woman leader.

Dayton Schools Reopen on Policy Of 'Pay as You Go'

DAYTON, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—The doors of the city's school buildings swung open today to receive 34,000 pupils who were forced to quit their studies three weeks ago when funds for their classes ran out.

Members of the Board of Education, who voted with the exception of one dissenter to close the schools when they faced a deficit of $61,000 and no operating funds, embarked on a "pay-as-you-go basis" with approximately $430,228 available.

There were no predictions whether classes could be continued for the full year. Superintendent Emerson Landis said schools would be kept open "as long as finances permit." The city rejected a special school tax levy at the Nov. 8 election.

The athletic schedule suspended during the holiday will be resumed with a double-header football program carded for Saturday.

A State Foundation fund of $347,745 was the principal source of revenue for operation. A committee headed by Probate Judge William C. Wiseman drew up the financial program after the closing order stirred court action.

'Jewish State' Proposed For Guiana Area

British Premier tells of plans for settlement in South America and in Tanganyika.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today told the House of Commons of plans to lease at least 10,000 square miles in British Guiana to provide homes for German Jews seeking refuge abroad from the Nazi anti-Jewish campaign.

The Prime Minister also disclosed that negotiations had made favorable progress for the settlement of Jewish refugees in Tanganyika formerly German East Africa, and other territories in Africa.

Tanganyika now is held by Britain under League mandate and Mr. Chamberlain last week declared the British Government was not considering its return to Germany to satisfy Chancellor Hitler's Colonial demands.

Prior to Debate

Mr. Chamberlain's disclosures were made prior to the opening of a scheduled general debate on the question of minorities in Europe.

The Prime Minister said the Government would invite volunteer refugee organizations to send their own representatives to British Guiana, colony with an area of 89,480 square miles on the northeastern coast of South America, to make surveys.

"Provided the results of these surveys are satisfactory, the Government contemplate the lease of large areas of land on generous terms under conditions to be settled hereafter," he announced.

"It is not possible at this stage to give exact figures of the total area which could be made available, but it would certainly not be less than 10,000 square miles and possibly more."

Tanganyika Plans

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the Governor of Tanganyika had been asked to say whether land could be made available for lease on generous terms "for the purpose of large-scale settlements to voluntary organizations concerned with refugees provided they undertake full responsibility of preparing the land and of settling refugees of suitable types as land is made available."

"The Governor of Tanganyika," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "has replied expressing his readiness to co-operate in any schemes of settlement of refugees as far as existing obligations will permit. . . .

"The Governor has expressed the view that the only suitable areas for large-scale settlements are likely to be found in the southern highlands and in part of the Western Province."

Ignores German Press

Mr. Chamberlain ignored German press agitation against the settlement of Jews in the former German East Africa. He said the Governor there would welcome a mission from refugee organizations for the purpose of inspecting areas which might be available for settlement.

These he estimated at about 50,000 acres.

"In addition a scheme of small-scale settlements up to a total of 200 settlers is being considered," he said.

He added that replies from the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate, British territories in Southeastern Africa, indicated that small-scale settlement of Jewish refugees might be possible there.

Of British Guiana Mr. Chamberlain said:

"In the interior of this colony there are extensive tracts of partly occupied land consisting mainly of forest and savannah. These areas include certain Indian reservations, but the Governor states that ample space is available to provide fully for all possible needs of the Indian tribes and still leave areas worthy of examination as to their suitability for future settlement.

"The agricultural development of these areas has hitherto been pre-

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Bank Life Insurance Attacked in Bay State

Savings bank life insurance was roundly attacked at the State House today by representatives of private insurance companies. Testifying at the first hearing of the Special Commission to Study Savings Bank Life Insurance, they charged various kinds of unfair competition in an effort to show why savings banks policies should be limited to $3,000 on any one life.

Principal arguments against the savings bank life insurance system were delivered by Floyd E. De Groat, President of the Life Underwriters Association of Massachusetts and General Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey.

Objections Cited

The most serious objection to savings bank life insurance, according to Mr. De Groat, is that it has failed to carry out the original purposes for which it was established in 1907 through efforts of Louis D. Brandeis, now Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. This original purpose was to furnish inexpensive insurance to low-wage earners who were then buying industrial and weekly-premium insurance. Far exceeding the original intent, savings bank policies now reach as high as $26,000 on one life, said Mr. De Groat. (Actually the limit is $25,000.)

The State has subsidized the savings bank insurance system in the past through annual appropriations for the operation of the Savings Banks Life Insurance Division of the Department of Banking Insurance. Indirectly, depositors in savings banks have provided their share of subsidy, he added.

"There has, therefore, been distinctly unfair competition with private companies," said Mr. De Groat.

Tax Exemptions

The private company representative further pointed out that savings bank life insurance policy holders benefit through special tax exemptions on insurance reserves, exemption from inheritance taxes, and exemption from income taxes on annuities. In addition to this, complained Mr. De Groat, they bear no Federal tax.

Mr. De Groat told the Commission these exemptions since 1927 had amounted to $450,000. He also called attention to the direct cash appropriation up to 1934 of $551,000 for the operation of the Savings Bank Division, which promotes savings banks life insurance. In that year, he said, the banks—under a statute passed at their own insistence—began returning each year to the State the annual appropriation which they had received from the State. By having its offices at the State House, Mr. De Groat estimates the Savings Bank Division has received about $225,000 from the Commonwealth, in rent, light, and heat.

Matter of Prestige

"But he continued, "the total benefit received by banks through having offices at the State House could not be estimated because of the prestige involved in having offices at the State House."

Mr. De Groat envisaged savings bank life insurance as "encroaching upon the livelihood of approximately 40,000 persons who directly or indirectly earn a living in Massachusetts from the sale of private life insurance."

"The granting of a $3,000 limit petition would hurt no one," declared Mr. De Groat. "It would help the state increase taxation because it would turn over to private companies that business above the $3,000 limit. Such policies are taxable under the private life insurance system. The present unlimited savings banks life insurance constitutes an open invitation to the well-to-do to avoid taxation."

While Mr. De Groat was rehearsing the plight of the private life insurance companies, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the

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French Need Stabilized Rule To Block Dictatorial Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the mandate of the present Chamber from four to six years which would mean no general election until 1942 and would give the necessary time for completition of Finance Minister Reynaud's three-year plan.

Both of these alternatives appear to have been dropped, however. And anyway they would not in themselves solve the essential problem of stability and authority—that is to say the difficulty of getting the Parliament and the press in particular to submit to necessary "self-discipline."

There are persistent reports of schemes afoot to meet these problems by suddenly forming an "authoritarian" government which would put Parliament on a long vacation and rule by decree. Former Premier Edouard Herriot is credited in some quarters with having a small nonparty Cabinet all planned and ready. In other quarters M. Daladier himself, M. Bonnet, and M. Reynaud are variously picked as the Premier of a proposed strong-arm government due to succeed the present Cabinet shortly.

These are all unconfirmed and unconfirmable rumors. What is certain is that France is desperately seeking a strong and stable government. So far the prevalent trend is to look for it, not in dictatorship, but in what may be accurately described as a "self-disciplined democracy." Whether the necessary permanence and power can be found in this method without opening a serious breach in French democratic institutions through which a dictatorship might conceivably enter at some later date is another question and a very serious one.

Arms Workers Strike

VALENCIENNES, France, Nov. 21 (AP)—Six hundred workers of an arms factory at Denain, near Valenciennes, went on strike today protesting Premier Daladier's decree laws which increase working hours.

The strike was backed by a mass meeting of 20,000 metal workers who threatened to join the strike movement if the decrees, extending the 40-hour week when employers wish, were applied to their factories.

The decrees have drawn protests from the General Confederation of Labor, the Socialist and Communist parties and numerous other groups.

United Americas Hope of the World, La Guardia Says

HAVANA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mayor Fiorello La Guardia told delegates to the first Pan American Congress of Municipalities that "in union of the Americas is the hope of the world."

New York City's Chief Executive spoke at a banquet given by the City of Havana for delegates to the Congress which closed Nov. 19.

He declared that in the same way that quarantines once were placed on vessels coming from Europe for reasons of health, "now we must put in quarantine Fascist, Nazi, and Communist ideas."

Mayor La Guardia urged that children of the Latin American nations be sent to the United States for schooling rather than to Europe, where many of them now go.

In the United States they would learn liberalism while in Europe they would learn totalitarianism, he said.

Mayor La Guardia said no one could attend the Municipalities' Congress "without being profoundly impressed with what is going on here" in the gathering of representatives from various cities and nations.

"A similar meeting would be almost impossible in Europe, where their international hates and jealousies perhaps would bring them to each other's throats.

"The reason a conference of this kind is possible among representatives of the cities of South, Central, and North America is because of their mutual respect for one another."

When the Mayor arrived by plane Nov. 19 to take part in the closing functions of the Congress he was met by a delegation of Cuban anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist workers.

Mayor La Guardia paid a brief call on President Federico Laredo Bru. He was accompanied by Assistant Police Commissioner Harold Fowler of New York.

Before the Havana civic banquet, at which Mayor La Guardia was a guest of honor, the Municipalities' Congress was brought to a close by the Mayor of Havana, Antonio Beruff Mendieta, with the words "long live America—long live democracy."

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'The World of Steel'

Schnall — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York World's Fair Mural Decoration

Designed for United States Steel Corporation's pavilion, the mural depicts a mill scene, including blast furnace, heated ingots, and soaking pit. Throughout the upper portion are glimpses of the last word in steel as seen in skyscrapers, bridges and trains. A huge electric magnet is shown.

Super-Highways On Toll Basis Get Approval of A.A.A.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—The American Automobile Association approved Nov. 19 construction of toll roads in congested areas, but opposed transcontinental toll super-highways and privately-operated roads.

In a resolution adopted at the close of its annual convention the Association abandoned former insistence "our highways must be free," but asked its members throughout the nation to demand that new toll roads be made free when indebtedness incurred in their construction is discharged.

The delegates re-elected Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, President, and laid plans for a nation-wide campaign to control roadside "unsightliness."

"There is an aggressive group working ceaselessly in Congress and elsewhere in behalf of a mammoth system of transcontinental super-highways," the toll-road resolution said. "Such roads would cost upwards of $12,000,000,000—with no indication that they would ever be self-liquidated."

On the other hand, it continued, toll super-highways on a limited and regional basis, depending on congestion, might be well justified.

Roadside ugliness was dealt with in a proposed uniform law which would create "protective areas" parallel to all major highways and within 1,000 feet of the center of the right-of-way. All billboards and signs, business and industrial structures, and other commercial enterprises would be prohibited in it, except for certain designated commercial districts.

By such legislation, the Association said, states could regulate hazards which distract motorists and at the same time preserve the natural or landscaped scenic beauty.

Other resolutions called for a drive against victimization of motorists by "local fee-splitting enforcement officials," adequate sanitation for all roadside catering establishments, a seven-point program for dealing with the traffic problem caused by commercial vehicles, and effective use of highway-planning surveys now under way in many states.

Romance of Steel Revealed In Mural for N. Y. World Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A large mural decoration for the New York World's Fair, depicting "The World of Steel" and designed for the United States Steel Corporation's pavilion at the great exposition, is now being shown at La Maison Francaise, Rockefeller Center. The work is by Clara Fargo Thomas, who recently completed the Coronation mural for Selfridge's in London. The exhibition will continue through Nov. 19.

"The World of Steel" has been painted on macassar ebony panels measuring 86 feet in length by 11 feet in height. On distinctively grained wood and in colors predominating in browns, orange and yellow, with lighter touches to suggest the flash of molton metal, Mrs. Thomas has covered two main aspects of steel—the processes of manufacture and the products.

In the foreground are various details of the mill scene, including the blast furnace, heated ingots, the soaking pit, with a striking symbolic motif in the center emblazoning the day when welding will supplant riveting in steel construction. The men who are figured at various tasks throughout the industrial spectacle are painted from life, being actual steel workers. Scattered throughout the upper portion are glimpses of the last word in steel as seen in the newer skyscrapers, bridges, boats and buildings rearing on the World's Fair grounds.

Some of the murals for which Mrs. Thomas is best known are those for the Chicago and New York offices of the Chicago Tribune known as "Freedom of the Press," and "Trees to Tribunes," respectively. She is now painting a large decoration for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's exhibition at the New York World's Fair and is serving as art director of the Children's World at the Fair.

Batista Ends Visit With Pledge of Aid

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban leader, traveled homeward Nov. 21, after pledging that his country would stand with other American nations against "all political penetration foreign to the ideals of the Americas."

Ending a 10-day visit to the United States, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army was to reach Miami, Fla., by train Nov. 22, and sail the next day for Havana aboard a Cuban gunboat.

Colonel Batista said he was "very satisfied" with his visit. Denying it had been made to raise funds for Cuba, he said he had not conferred with a single banker "or other representative of Wall Street."

"My visit has served to plant still deeper in my heart the feeling of good will and friendship of the people of the United States," he said. "It has augmented more than ever my personal convictions about the historic relations between our two countries."

Four Germans Deny Espionage Charges

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Four youthful Germans accused of photographing Canal Zone fortifications in violation of the United States Espionage Act pleaded innocent Nov. 21 in Federal Court.

The case was set for trial Dec. 7, before a jury, with each defendant to be tried separately. The four, one a girl, were arrested Oct. 16.

On motion of defense counsel bail for Hans Friedrich Schackow was reduced from $25,000 to $15,000. Bail for the three other defendants, Ingeborg Waltrunt Gutmann, Gisbert Wilhelm Gross, and Ernst Robert Edward Khurig, was cut from $10,000 to $5,000 each.

Luise Rainer Gleeful As She Becomes Citizen

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Luise Rainer of the movies discarded dignity Nov. 18, jumping up and down and clapping her hands excitedly.

The scene: a Federal courtroom.

The reason: Miss Rainer had just become an American citizen, and the applause occurred after she took the oath of allegiance.

The actress said she was born in Dusseldorf, Germany, Jan. 12, 1910.

Trade Pact Defended

LONDON (AP) — Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade (a Government department), described the Anglo-American and Canadian-American trade treaties as "one gleam of sanity in a world which is rapidly qualifying for bedlam." Mr. Stanley spoke to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce Nov. 21.

He characterized the treaty with the United States, signed at Washington Nov. 17, as an "economic bargain" and said if any political results occurred they were "not conscious objectives."

Trade Pact Effect Found to Hinge On Interpretation

OTTAWA, Nov. 21 (CP)—The atmosphere of friendliness surrounding Anglo-American relations "should be a source of general rejoicing at this particular time," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared here today on his return from Washington.

Mr. Mackenzie King signed the new Canada-United States agreement in Washington last Thursday with Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, at the same time that the Anglo-American trade agreement was signed.

"I am delighted that the trade agreements have been concluded," the Prime Minister said. "What impresses me most as I think of it now is the extreme friendliness I found in Washington, not only between Canada and the United States but the atmosphere of friendliness in which Anglo-American relations are carried on. There seems to be a community of interest and a wholesome atmosphere in Washington that should be a source of general rejoicing at this particular time."

Meanwhile, it was calculated here that Canada will lose considerable revenue by relinquishing the three per cent import excise tax in respect of those items enumerated in the schedule of the new trade agreement with the United States. National revenue officials are agreed that receipts from this source will be drastically cut, but no one would venture a guess on what the loss will be.

A great deal depends, however, on the interpretation to be put on this part of the trade agreement. If the loss in the import excise tax is confined to items agreed on in the treaty, the revenue drop will not be substantial. If, however, the concession given to the United States is to apply also to all countries enjoying most-favored nation treatment, the loss will be large. Annual yields ranged from $12,900,000 to $18,600,000.

The tax does not apply to all imports. Exception has been made with respect to the British preference, and to British countries which have trade agreements with Canada. Also exemptions under section five of the act are wide.

The value of United States imports affected by the new treaty was, in 1937, $280,000,000.

Hull Is Praised For Policy Of 'Good Neighbor'

NEW YORK (AP)—Three educators and two editors paid tribute to the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, Nov. 20 for his application of President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy.

Speaking from four cities in a nationwide radiocast, they were Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University; the Rev. John F. O'Hara, President of Notre Dame University and a delegate to the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, President of the University of California; Felix Morley, Editor of the Washington Post; and W. W. Waymack, Editor of the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

"Throughout the Americas the name of Secretary Hull spells dignity, sympathy and understanding without compromise of principle," Dr. Dodds said.

"When the time comes for writing the history of these fateful years, perspective will reveal the true stature of Cordell Hull," Mr. Morley declared. "As is the case with all great men, Mr. Hull has infinite patience. He knows that real progress, progress which holds its gains, is always slow."

Mr. Waymack praised Mr. Hull's furthering of the "good neighbor" policy at Montevideo and Buenos Aires and said "certainly that gives us reason to expect further fine foundation laying at Lima next month."

Dr. Sproul reviewed the history of Pan-American conferences and said that for the coming one "no abler representative of the United States could have been chosen than Mr. Cordell Hull."

World Affairs Notebook

Legalizing a Conquest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recognition of Italy's claim to Ethiopia was involved when Britain Wednesday brought into effect the Anglo-Italian accord, seven months after the signing in Rome. The accord had been endorsed by the British Parliament May 2 and it had been left to the respective Governments to determine when it should become effective. Britain had stipulated that this should be after the Spanish issue "could be considered settled"—a condition Italy met by withdrawing from Spain its volunteers of 18 months' service.

The Protocol of the accord contains agreements to open negotiations, to be joined by Egypt, to decide questions affecting Egypt, the Sudan, and the boundaries between Sudan, Kenya, British Somaliland, and Italian East Africa. Other negotiations to be opened regarding commercial relations between Italian East Africa and various parts of the British Empire.

Italy agrees, in the main body of the treaty, to reassure Britain that it seeks no privileged position, territorial, political, or economic, in Spain. It further agrees to keep its troops in Libya down to a peacetime strength of about 30,000; to guarantee British rights around Lake Tana in Ethiopia, as part source of the Nile; to abandon claims to influence in Arab areas bordering on the Red Sea and Southern Arabia, and to refrain from using the natives of East Africa for military purposes.

A naval clause was inserted by which Italy agrees to adhere to such provisions of the 1936 London naval agreement between America, Britain, and France as still remain operative in view of Japan's withdrawal from the naval agreements.

Britain agrees to allow Italy certain trading and residential rights in the British protectorate of Aden.

They jointly agree on freedom of the Suez Canal; on refraining from using propaganda against each other; on reaffirming the gentleman's agreement of January, 1937, and the Mediterranean status quo which that accord insures; to respect the integrity of the Arab states of Saudi Arabia and Yemen; to exchange information of prospective major movements in the areas involved, or of intended new air bases in those areas.

A Monday Feature

Supreme Court to Review Sit-Down Strike Decision

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a lower court decision that an employer may dismiss workmen who engage in a sit-down strike.

This ruling, by the Federal Circuit Court at Chicago, upheld the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation of North Chicago in discharging employees who seized two key buildings in 1937.

After retaining possession of the buildings for nine days, the workmen were driven out by police with the use of tear and nauseating gas.

The Court also reaffirmed a previous decision holding that the General Talking Pictures Corporation of New York City had infringed patents owned by the Western Electric Company and others for use in making talking pictures.

Justice Department Stand

The Justice Department had taken the opposite position, contending that it would "put the administration of the anti-trust acts in serious jeopardy." Mr. Justices Black and Reed dissented.

Mr. Justice Black contended the majority, by ruling that the holder of a patent may restrict the use of the manufactured product to a specified field and exclude it from other uses, had made "a second departure from the traditional judicial interpretation of the patent laws."

Mr. Justice Brandeis, in the majority decision, said:

"The question of law requiring decision is whether the restriction of the license is to be given effect. That a restrictive license is legal seems clear.

"As the restriction was legal and the amplifiers were made and sold outside the scope of the license, the effect is precisely the same as if no license whatsoever had been granted to Transformer Company. (American Transformer Company from which General Talking purchased amplifiers. The transformer company was not licensed to sell the amplifiers for use in theaters as a part of talking picture equipment.)

"And as Pictures Corporation knew the facts, it is in no better position than if it had manufactured the amplifiers itself without a license."

Appeal Is Dismissed

The Court dismissed an appeal from a decision of the Maine Supreme Court which upheld constitutionality of a State statute outlawing conspiracy to injure property or business. It held there was no "properly presented substantial Federal question" involved.

Eight men and one woman who said they were members of the United Shoe Workers of America (C. I. O.) and were leaders of a strike of employees at 17 shoe factories in Lewiston and Auburn, Maine, were sentenced to jail under the law. They admitted they organized shoe workers in the two cities and that as a result of the strike, the business of Charles Cushman Company was injured.

The union leaders contended the right to strike should not be subject to "arbitrary, unreasonable and capricious laws."

The Court denied a petition by the C. I. O. and the American Civil Liberties Union seeking to bar the Federal Circuit Court at Philadelphia from acting on theo rganization's civil rights controversy with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

Reich Boasts 150 Warships

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—National Socialist Germany, exactly 20 years since surrender of the German World War fleet, today has swept aside the naval restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.

It was Nov. 21, 1918—ten days after the Armistice—that the German fleet gave up and was interned under British guard at Scapa Flow between the Orkney Islands and the North Sea.

Seven months later the Versailles Treaty-makers limited Germany to six 10,000-ton battleships, six light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedoboats.

But a few days before that treaty could be signed German officers and men aboard the interned fleet made one final defiance of the Allies—they scuttled their vessels in the deep waters where they were held.

Especially the treaty ban on submarines today no longer restricts Germany, for there were at least 37 undersea craft in service and more under construction.

Germany began arming openly in 1935. That same year an Anglo-German naval treaty was signed pledging Germany to limit its naval strength to 35 per cent of Britain's Navy.

Today Herr Hitler could parade nearly 150 war vessels.

Opposition to Arms Voiced

(Continued from Page 1)

stop economic or cultural penetration of nations. Such penetration from abroad can be met only by improving the ties between the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The job of the United States is to show the American countries a working democracy here and lend a hand to help them raise their living standards so that Fascism will have no appeal."

The statement contended there was danger that a program of military protection would arouse suspicions of Latin-American countries and result in worse, not better, relations between the two American continents.

"Camouflage of imperialism behind hysterical cries of 'threats' to democracy and 'common defense' may fool the people of the United States, but they will not fool Latin-Americans," the statement said.

"The President will do the whole cause of inter-American co-operation a service by withholding further attempts to scare people into moves which have not been thought through and on which our supposed partners have not been consulted. He will also do a favor to the taxpayers of this country by not pyramiding further tax burdens of billions of dollars upon them."

Conflicting Opinions

The two conflicting points of view thus expressed forecast the general lines of argument expected to develop over the arms budget increases when Congress meets. It is too early to be altogether sure of the outcome. However, the majorities piled up for arms budgets last year even before the Czechoslovakian crisis had dramatized the renascent power of Germany would appear to indicate little serious opposition in Congress unless the peace groups can mobilize public support far more successfully than a year ago.

As the verbal issue was joined by the peace groups and Mr. Berle, the navy was pushing hard ahead. The week end saw the awarding of contracts for three new 35,000-ton battleships, bringing to a total of five the number of such heavy warships under way in the naval expansion program. A sixth order will be placed as soon as way can be found for it in a shipyard.

Also over the week end both Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral William D Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, made public their respective annual reports. High light of the first was disclosure that with 105,000 enlisted men in the Navy it was possible to man the fleet only to 85.3 per cent of war complement. This is expected to forecast in the new budget appropriations for increasing enlisted personnel to the point where all ships will be fully manned.

Admiral Leahy, in his report, hinted at an emergency program to increase naval construction facilities by the emphasis he laid on delays in work on current construction. One ship, the aircraft carrier, Wasp, was 10 months behind schedule, he reported. If shipyard facilities are falling behind with the existing program, it is obvious that they cannot accommodate the intended increase in number of ships under construction without vastly expanded facilities

Such a program is understood to be an important feature of the omnibus national defense program which President Roosevelt is now developing in consultation with Army, Navy and State Department officials and the Budget Bureau.

The peace groups which opened the opposition attack on the arms program were the Keep America Out of War Congress, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Labor Anti-War Council, Youth Committee Against War, World Peaceways, and the National Council for Prevention of War.

Peace of Co-operation

Mr. Berle, after defining the United States objectives as "the peace of co-operation" for the American Hemisphere, said:

"We are prepared to defnd this position, and to defend it on any line which may be necessary. Ultimately, we hope, the entire world will agree with us, and then disarmament will become possible. Until it does, we naturally must hold our own strength.

"We are especially fortunate in that on this subject all of the western nations appear to be united. There is no difference of opinion from Canada to Cape Horn."

"Here They Come!"

—and with the arrival of Thanksgiving Day guests, what hostess doesn't involuntarily check back over her preparations for dinner, hoping that nothing has been forgotten? You'll find invaluable aids to ahead-of-time planning in grocers' advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Watch them during the next few days for ideas that will give your Thanksgiving feast an extra measure of deliciousness!

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Reform of Church's Abuses Set in Motion by Luther: Awoke Christendom Out of Apathy and Degradation Into Which It Had Fallen

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-third of 56 Articles

Reformers have often set in motion impulses which have gone far beyond their expectations, have even exceeded their fondest hopes. Students of history are keenly aware of this. Martin Luther's career was no exception. He initiated a movement which not alone shook the very foundations of the Church in Rome, but gave impulse to forces, the reverberations of which have reached to the twentieth century and, it is safe to say, will continue throughout Christian history. With a desire to reform conditions which had become to him intolerable, he startled Christendom out of a condition of apathy and degradation into which it had fallen. It is beyond question that the results far exceeded his anticipation. What of this hardy revolutionist?

Martin Luther was born at Eisleben in Saxony in 1483, the son of a miner. His family was poor and of strong Christian faith. In his earlier years, Luther attended a school kept by the Brethren of the Common Life, but later studied in Eisenach. It is related that here he was so nearly without funds that he became a street minstrel, for the gratuities it brought him. As his father wished him to become a lawyer, he studied for this purpose in the university of Erfurt.

At the age of 22, however, acting, it seems, upon sudden impulse and without the knowledge of his parents, he suddenly entered the monastery kept by the Augustinians in that city. In two years he became an ordained priest. There is little doubt that Luther had long cherished the desire to engage in religious pursuits, and accordingly he had found the study of law irksome and dull. To his chosen work he gave his full measure of service, and was a successful and respected priest.

Luther's Experience in Rome

Imbued with a deep reverence for the Church and its clergy, he went to Rome to gain spiritual strength through purification. "Hail, Holy Rome! thrice holy for the blood of the martyr shed there!" was his salutation as he approached the Eternal City. His reverence for holy things was intensified as he roamed amid sacred scenes and memorials. But as he ascended the Holy Stairs on bended knees, the stairs, as commonly believed, which Jesus climbed in Pilate's judgment hall, the conviction was borne in upon him with undeniable assurance that not by such acts or deeds are men saved and sanctified, but rather through faith in God as revealed by Christ Jesus; that is, that "the just shall live by faith."

Luther was shocked by the conditions surrounding the papacy. Not spirituality but gross materiality was the order of the day. Profligacy, licentiousness, infidelity were in evidence on every hand. It takes no flight of the imagination to conclude what impression these conditions made upon this serious, faithful, consecrated, pure-minded and rugged German. He was deeply shocked by the spectacle and left declaring that "Rome, once the holiest, was now the worst of cities." His faith in the Church as a necessary ecclesiastical institution was still unshaken. But he no longer entertained a spark of enthusiasm for the Roman Church. Again he took up his preaching to the students in Wittenberg, uttering the simple truths of the Christian doctrine to which he was increasingly committed. He did not at this time break with Rome.

"Salvation" at a Price

Detonation of the growing impulses in the breast of Luther was merely waiting a spark. It came in 1517. To further the building of St. Peter's Church in Rome, Tetzel, a Dominican preacher and papal agent, set out to raise funds in Germany by the sale of indulgences. This meant that salvation, the forgiveness of sins, and a passport to heaven were purchasable at a price.

Of necessity, one of Luther's temperament, purity, and Christian conviction, could scarcely fail to be thoroughly aroused by such debauchery of the holiest mission of the Christian Church. He was stirred to his depths, and with him conviction meant action. He had seen God as the Father ready to receive all His children who believed on Him and His Son. He knew that God was a God of love, who tempers His justice with mercy. Justification by faith had come to him as a great light, flooding his whole being and leading him upward and onward to new heights of divine glory.

To such a spiritualized mentality, the customs of the Church came as a call to arms. God needed a standard bearer to bring His Church back to its primal purpose, the salvation of mankind through the Holy Spirit, and not through gross materialism. And when it became apparent that half the money Tetzel was collecting through hawking the sale of indulgences was, in spite of the claims, not to aid in building the magnificent structure in Rome, but rather to pay the debt of the newly elected Archbishop of Mainz, a mere stripling, a debt which represented the price paid for what should have been regarded as a holy office, above purchase or any type of venality, tolerance was no longer a virtue. This action, it seems, was the limit of ecclesiastical effrontery. Something must be done.

Trust in God's Promises

Luther had become convinced that salvation is gained by the individual only as he establishes his relationship with God; and the basis of this relationship was an absolute trust that the promises would be kept, that the redeemed man is fully forgiven, "and from the new and joyous relationship to God in Christ, the new life of willing conformity to God's will flows" (A History of the Christian Church," Walker, p. 338). His was an absolute dependence upon God's word. His was a full faith.

Thoroughly aroused by the scandalous activity of Tetzel, Luther declared, "God willing, I will beat a hole in his (Tetzel's) drum," and he set about in a most effective way. Having thoroughly examined the evils of the use of indulgences, he set forth his views in 95 theses which he promptly nailed to the door of the Wittenberg Church. Among these theses, Luther stated his position in these words: "The Pope can only remit penalties imposed by himself, or by a canon of the Church." He also declared that "every Christian who feels true compunction has of right plenary remission of pain and guilt, without letter of pardon, in virtue of the benefit of Christ given to Christians by God Himself." Thus did Luther send forth his challenge to the established doctrines of the Church; and the challenge was promptly answered not at first by the Pope, but by the local prelates.

In August, 1518, however, the Pontiff changed his course and Luther was branded as a heretic and summoned to appear before the papal legate at Augsburg. There Luther made his defense on the basis of Scripture, but in vain. The legate demanded immediate retraction. Luther refused and appealed from the authority of the Church to the General Council. He was still a Romanist, but not a papist. No extreme action was then taken by the papacy.

Denied Council's Authority

The following year Luther came into a controversy with an eminent Bavarian doctor, of such a nature that either he had to condemn Huss, whose position was shown in the debate to be similar to his own, or deny the authority which had condemned him. He chose the latter course, a decision whereby he denied the authority of the Council and freed himself from the German prejudice which he had formerly shared against the great Bohemian. He was thus thrown back upon Holy Writ as the basis of his doctrine, the final standard of truth. He had now ceased to be a Romanist in doctrine. His separation from the Church was inevitably approaching.

Presently Luther widened the breach by an assault upon transubstantiation and against compulsory celibacy and exclusive priesthood of the clergy. A papal bull gave him 60 days in which to recant. To show his renunciation of the Roman Church he burned the document in the public square, and also a copy of "Canon Law." Now, indeed, was the Rubicon crossed. There was no retreat, although he was given the opportunity to withdraw, and a convenient bridge was offered for his recrossing.

The Elector, Frederick the Wise, now interested himself in the case and, as he believed that Luther had not been given a fair hearing, summoned him to appear before the Diet at Worms. Under imperial safeguard, Luther proceeded as directed, his journey being something of an ovation. The people had begun to understand the situation and rallied to his support. As he proceeded, he assured his friends, "I am resolved to enter Worms, although as many devils should set at me as there are tiles in the house-tops." Nothing could shake his dauntless spirit.

"Here I Take My Stand"

On April 17, 1521, Luther appeared before the Emperor Charles V and the Diet. His attention was directed to a row of his own books, and he was asked to recant. When he requested time for reflection, a day was given him. When he again appeared, he admitted that he had perhaps spoken too strongly against persons, but the substance of his statements he could not deny, as they had Scriptural authority. "Unless I am convinced by Scripture and reason," he declared, "I cannot, dare not, retract anything. Here I take my stand: I cannot do otherwise; so help me, God."

The ban of the State was now added to that of the papacy, and Luther was taken by friends to Wartburg for asylum. Kidnaped, as it were, by solicitious friends, he was obliged to live in retirement for a time. But his restless nature would not permit him to remain inactive. Luther now turned to translation of the Scriptures into the popular German tongue, a gigantic task, because of lack of grammars and dictionaries. In less than a year he returned to Wittenberg and for 15 years he gave direction to the progress of the Reformation. In this work, a valuable companion and helper was Melanchthon, a young man of fine quality, deep piety, and great intellectual capacity.

Through his voluminous writings, Luther stirred many eminent personages to his point of view. His criticisms of the Church were espoused and promoted by able and earnest Christians, convinced of the need for the reformation of Christianity. They were preparing to do the work of which the world was so much in need. But the situation was not without its difficulties. Zeal without wisdom led some of the leaders to excesses.

Luther's Position Strengthened

Luther, now settled again in Wittenberg, showed his mastery of the situation in counseling moderation. Even the German princes began to respect his position. But in spite of his counsel, dissensions appeared in the ranks of the Reformers. Toward the end of 1522, Pope Adrian VI requested the Diet to enforce the edict of Worms against Luther. The reply came that enforcement was impossible, and a meeting of the Council was demanded in order to undertake needed reforms. By this incident Luther's position was substantially strengthened.

Meantime, Luther's doctrines were spread broadcast through the enormous sale of his books. Princes and other important personages espoused his cause and it gained tremendous impetus both within and without Germany. In 1526, the Diet of Speyer suspended the edict of Worms, which outlawed Luther and his followers. Two years later another Diet reversed this decision. It was because the followers of Luther here protested the action of the Imperial Council that they were first called Protestants. It is notable that not because of their protest against the abuses of the Church were they thus designated, but rather because of their objection to the action of the Imperial Diet. The great movement of reform was now well under way. Of its repercussions we shall learn in the following articles.

But the Nile Can Be Torrential

G. H. Dempster

This Scene in Upper Egypt Is Not Evident During the Rainy Season

Extension of Flood Control on Nile Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Many useful deductions are being made from observations of the recent serious flooding of the Nile, which has caused extensive damage to crops and villages in Egypt.

In the first place, the utility of the basin system of irrigation, whereby the river level was reduced by at least one foot as a result of water being drawn off to fill the great basins of Upper Egypt to a depth of some 5 feet, has been fully demonstrated. The fact that such basins will within a few years be converted to perennial irrigation compels the search for another "safety valve."

Secondly, regulation of the high flood at Assouan has been practised successfully, so that the downstream level never exceeded 93.30 meters, which means that the crest was lowered by about 8 inches—a very important matter when a river is brimming. A large amount of silt was deposited by holding up a head of 30 feet, as a recent visit to Assouan evidenced, some 6 feet of new mud being exposed on the shores.

While no figures of storage-content will be available until next June when the reservoir is emptied, there is reason to believe that the reservoir's capacity will have been scarcely affected, partly because the silt has been deposited generally at a level below the storage-content level and partly because a considerable amount was scoured out when the fall in the downstream levels permitted releasing the water temporarily held back. While the result may be considered satisfactory it has been found that regulation on the present dam does not constitute a permanent means of dealing adequately with high Nile floods.

A "safe flood" in Egypt is estimated at a discharge of 900,000,000 cubic meters a day as Assouan. This year it rose to very nearly 1,000,000,000 cubic meters, although water was being held up to 107 meters. It has been estimated that in order to assure a "safe flood" in Egypt during a very high flood the upstream level would have had to be raised to 114 meters, or 22 feet higher than this year. This would mean a total head of about 53 feet which, combined with the large discharge, would develop wear on the "apron" or downstream floor which the designers of the present dam never envisaged, the safe head under flood conditions being put at 110 meters. From this it would appear that the present structure cannot be depended upon to assure a "safe flood."

In the past no control of the flood other than opening the canals which served the inundation basins of Upper Egypt was practiced, until in 1934, Hussein Sirry Pasha, the present Minister of Public Works (then Undersecretary of State) took the unprecedented action of checking the crest of the flood at Assouan Dam, thereby reducing the absolute maxima which would have been experienced at Cairo by about one foot.

In view of the fact that the flood is derived from torrential rains in Abyssinia, and not from snows, its general regularity is little short of marvelous. Naturally, the floods vary from year to year, but exceptionally high or exceptionally low floods are rare.

It is admitted, however, that regulation of the flood at Assouan is in the present circumstances a practice which should be applied with great caution, as silting must occur whenever the velocity of a muddy river is checked, and the greater the depth of silt deposited the greater will be the difficulty of scouring it out by the falling river. Again it must be borne in thought that the characteristic of an alluvial river is that the level of its bed rises during the course of years. In the past such a rise in the river bed in Egypt was largely compensated by a similar rise in the level of the Nile Valley, owing to its receiving heavy silting water by the basin's system of irrigation.

Several proposals have been put forward. One of them was the diversion of part of the river's discharge in mid-Egypt by means of an artificial canal to be dug across the Nile Valley, near Beni Suef, and through a low ridge of desert to a point some 15 miles south of the Faiyum Province (the ancient Lake Moeris).

State to Swap 2,000,000 Acres

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Legal difficulties have been cleared away for one of the biggest land trades in history, by which the State is proceeding to exchange 2,000,000 acres of unsurveyed lands, within four Taylor Act grazing districts, for an equal area of surveyed public domain outside.

Nearly two years ago the Legislature set up a board composed of the Governor, Attorney-General and Treasurer, to make the exchanges. Transfer of about 1,000,000 acres had been agreed to by the autumn of 1937, when Secretary of State James H. Kerby protested to Interior Secretary Ickes that the Board was without constitutional authority. It has just been decided that the Board is legal and has all necessary powers.

Since it is impossible to lease or sell land without legal description, the State has been deriving no revenue from its unsurveyed acreage in the Taylor districts. Most of that being received in exchange will be leased to stockmen. The revenue will go to several institutions, mostly schools, under terms of the Statehood Enabling Act.

The grazing administration's task is simplified since it may administer the districts with no likelihood of conflicting State claims.

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Smocks are so nice to use 'round the house..... $1.95
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Any 2 ONE POUND BOXES for $1.08
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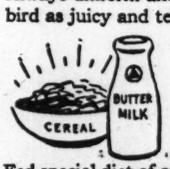

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Cardenas Calls on Mexicans To Renounce Seizure Claims

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 21 (AP)—President Cardenas has called upon Mexican citizens to renounce their claims for indemnification for lands seized under the Government's agrarian program.

The appeal came unexpectedly during a greeting from the President on the occasion of yesterday's anniversary of the revolution. It did not reach the public until publication of today's afternoon newspapers.

It followed a settlement announced Nov. 12 regarding approximately $10,000,000 worth of claims of United States citizens for farm lands seized since 927 under the expropriation laws. On these an initial payment of $1,000,000 is to be made next May.

The President announced that he "personally assumes today and always responsibility for agreements of an international character."

He added that "if the agreement with the United States to pay United States citizens for lands expropriated has placed a heavy obligation on Mexico, it should be understood that out of such sacrifices will come the definite independence of Mexico."

In appealing to Mexicans to renounce their own claims, the President said:

"Taking into consideration the injustice of condemning future generations to pay the enormous agrarian debt, and already having studied the possibilities of the nation for paying, it is estimated it would require many years to pay off the debt.

"It is a high moral duty that good Mexicans, out of devotion to their fatherland, should renounce the compensation to which they are entitled for lands attached.

"It should be taken into consideration that previously they not only exploited the lands, but the workers. If we so proceed, the nation will feel proud of her sons because of their understanding and real patriotic devotion."

'Jewish State' Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

vented by unfavorable conditions and lack of communication. It would therefore be essential that careful surveys by experts should be made before any definite scheme can be formulated and His Majesty's Government propose to invite voluntary organizations to send out their own representatives as early as possible to conduct such surveys on the spot."

The Prime Minister said it was generally recognized that Palestine (area 10,429 square miles) "could not in any case provide a solution of the Jewish refugee problem." He said, however, that 40 per cent of Palestine's immigrants in the last year had come from Germany.

"His Majesty's Government hope that other countries represented on the intergovernmental committee to continue and develop the work of the Evian-les-Bains meeting (of last July to consider the refugee problem) will also endeavor to make what contribution they can to the urgent need of facilitating emigration from Germany and from countries of first refuge.

"In conclusion I must emphasize that however great may be our desire and that of other countries to assist in dealing with this grave situation, the possibility of settlement is strictly limited."

Replying to a question, Mr. Chamberlain said he could not speak for the British Dominions on the matter of homes for refugees.

He carefully avoided any direct criticism of what he called "recent events" in Germany which had made the Jewish problem "urgent."

Members of the House, however, bombarded him with questions on Anglo-German relations. Answering one of these, the Prime Minister denied that his Munich appeasement agreement with Herr Hitler was contingent on the slowing up of British rearmament.

He also said that no meeting of members of the British and German Governments was contemplated in the near future.

Following Mr. Chamberlain's statement, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Labor, asked whether the 10,000 square miles in Guiana was the same area which the League of Nations considered for Assyrian settlement three years ago and condemned.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that "it includes that area but it includes other areas besides." He also indicated that Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, later in the debate would disclose a plan for the early admission of German Jewish children into Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain referred to a small experimental private undertaking in Kenya, British East African colony, by London Jewish organizations for training young Jews as farm workers.

He said that young men who had previously had received agricultural training in Jewish farm centers in Germany already had been selected for this enterprise.

"These men will be settled on farms purchased by Jewish organizations after a further period of training in the colony (Kenya), and if the scheme proves successful they will be joined by other members of their families," he said.

Almost the only cultivated areas of British Guiana are in very low but fertile coastlands that stretch inland 50 miles at the deepest. Behind is a forest region of which little is known except that it is rich in timber, gums, oils, balsams, and flowers.

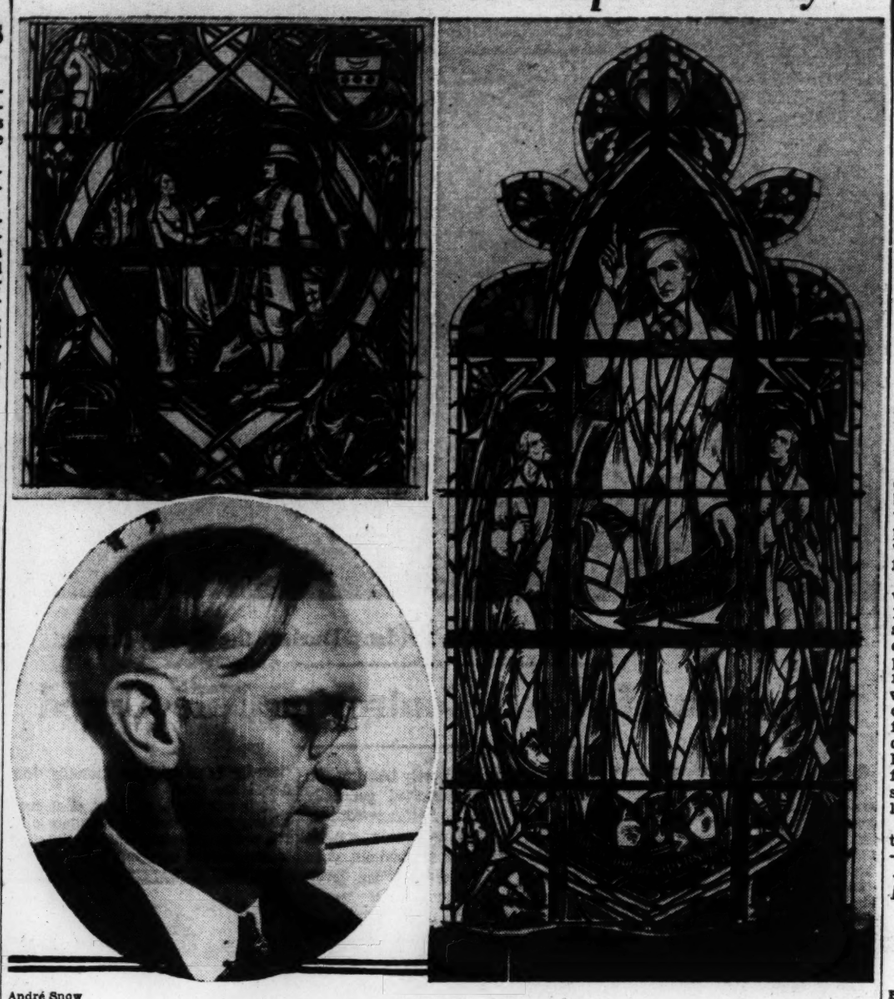
The climate is hot and moist in the inhabited areas.

The population of Guiana's 89,480 square miles in 1937 was 332,898.

Of 158,526 acres under cultivation, 69,235 were in sugar canes, 51,041 in rice, and others in coconut, coffee, rubber, cacao, limes and other citrus fruits.

There are huge deposits of bauxite—the ore of aluminum—and oil also is believed to exist. Mining is carried on for gold, diamonds, manganese, and mica.

Stained Glass Adds to Chapel's Beauty



André Snow

Stained Glass Windows and Their Designer

Upper left: The William Penn detail in a window in the Heinz Memorial Chapel at the University of Pittsburgh. Lower left: Charles J. Connick, a master craftsman in glass, whose Boston workshop made all the stained glass for the Heinz Chapel. Right: Detail of the Ralph Waldo Emerson window in the chapel.

Heinz Chapel Dedicated At Pittsburgh University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21—A $1,000,000 Heinz Memorial Chapel, gift of the H. J. Heinz family, was dedicated yesterday at the University of Pittsburgh here. Small in comparison with its campus neighbor the towering Cathedral of Learning, it fulfills its promise of being one of the handsomest structures in America. The structure was dedicated as a place where students "may worship in accordance with their own beliefs." Howard Heinz, son of H. J. Heinz, made the presentation as a memorial to his father, and University Chancellor John G. Bowman accepted the gift for the University.

Spectators will not exaggerate when they compare the Heinz Chapel with the greatly admired Sante Chappele in Paris, for both are small in size, but rich in expression of the era of Gothic construction and handicraft. Both are generously installed with patterned glass, a medieval craft which has in recent years been revived and recreated in workshops of America.

The stained glass windows are the most prominent and commanding ornamental feature. They were made in Boston by Charles J. Connick and his fellow craftsmen. Not often do workshops today have an opportunity to do all the stained glass for a structure, and there is usually lacking unity and harmonization in the decorative windows of churches and chapels and public buildings. The windows of the Heinz Chapel have been painstakingly planned in respect to color, symbolism, narrative (inconography) to suit their environment, to express an ideal among the enlightened and thoughtful, to sum up the culture of this land and indicate the many sources of its derivation.

While the art of stained glass looks back to a prototype which is foreign and remote, the decorative window is being made today in America and is being adapted efficiently and skillfully to American taste and needs.

Shifting Moods of Glass

Whether the sun shines, or smoke fog dulls the Pittsburgh atmosphere, the Heinz windows will gleam or glow, for they have been so designed to respond appropriately to the peculiar local features of atmosphere. Colored and decorated glass conditions the light which streams through it, qualifies and enriches it; without light, however, glass loses function, it is expressionless. The windows in the Heinz Memorial Chapel can be dazzling as they receive strong clear sunlight; they can be gay and bright; they can also be somber and aloof. Their moods change with the hour, with the movement of the sun. They must be watched from moment to moment; seen in the forenoon, at high noon, at dusk or dawn. Never are they the same. Sometimes they are flat and translucent, sometimes deep and velvety; sometimes the ruby reds and saffron yellow impart a warming glow; sometimes the cooler hues prevail.

All the windows are installed as panels following the vertical line of construction. They are all topped with delicate traceries. They follow three major divisions: the chancel, the transpet and nave windows. Each of the chancel windows is dedicated to a virtue: charity, faith, hope, justice and wisdom. Each panel has its symbolic color; wisdom is pure blue, charity red, hope green, faith white and justice violet. The two choir windows treat the theme of music.

Transept Windows

The chancel windows are diminutive compared with the large transept panels which descend from the roof to the floor. These four panels are compact with depictions which illustrate, respectively, the four major themes of tolerance, courage, temperance, truth. Among the portrayals which have been clearly, though not literally, represented in the multiple pieces of varicolored glass can be identified George Washington at Valley Forge, Emily Dickinson, Sir Isaac Newton, Abraham Lincoln, Leonardo da Vinci, Abigail Adams, the Pioneer Mother, and the First American Thanksgiving.

The clerestory windows of the nave visualize the fruits of Christian teaching while the three narthex windows are expressive of devotional life as demonstrated in "Pilgrim's Progress," by Bunyan, "Saint Francis' Canticle to the Sun" and the "Quest of the Holy Grail" of Malory.

A multiplicity of details such as flowers and birds, symbols of seasons, personages of literature and history comprise the elaborate theme embodied in glass. The resplendent windows unfold a pictorial text of human accomplishment and ideals, heightened immeasureably by the enhancements of color and design brought into dynamic play with light. The windows, aspiring first to elevate and inspire, also enlighten. They become more imposing as they are watched and contemplated; they prove encyclopedic in scope as they are "read."

Dr. Coffin Speaks

The Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, President of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, gave the principal address at the ceremony. Dr. Coffin said, in part:

"It may seem odd that democracy has its spiritual roots in faith in a sovereign God, who claims the total allegiance of men's heart, mind and strength. But the plain fact—which current happenings bring home forcibly—is that man requires an object of devotion whose demands on him are absolute. Liberty is safe only when the Lord of conscience is none lower than the just Lord of the universe. Whenever faith in Him disappears, something inferior is deified—the race, the nation, the class, the leader, or one's own comfort. The exaltation of the human to be absolute—be it a group or an individual—is the nemesis of freedom. It results in a totalitarian tyranny. Faith in one living, righteous God of all is the charter of the liberties of mankind. It is significant that contemporary despotisms are embroiled with the Christian Church and out to destroy it.

"Our American democracy, as our coins still attest, was cradled in religious conviction. Thoughtful people are coming to see that it cannot survive without it. . . .

"This afternoon we dedicate this Chapel as a place of prayer and praise and a center of instruction in and inspiration with vital fellowship with God. Those who have reared it, and he in whose memory it has been erected, wish that the heritage of them that wear God's name may become the possession of the successive generations of students who may enter its doors. This is no easy day for citizens of our democracy to discharge their full duty to their country and to spread its principles. Those principles are contemptuously challenged and arrogantly defied. But believers of all the ages assure us, as they pass to us their spiritual inheritance, that the God who trusts and cares for all His children, who is the God of truth, is also the God of the universe. The individual and the nation which disregards Him woefully impoverishes itself. Men and peoples who live with Him in reverent trust find Him the Strength of their life, the exacting Judge humbling them and lifting them to a finer righteousness, and the enriching Friend who blesses them beyond all they ask or think."

Cedillo Indicted With U. S. Airmen

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas (AP)—Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, vanquished rebel leader of Mexico, and five other persons, including two American aviators, were indicted by a Federal grand jury Nov. 21 for conspiring to violate and violating the amended Neutrality Act of 1937.

The indictment specifically alleged the transportation of two airplanes to General Cedillo from the United States in September, 1937. The planes were purchased, the indictment said, from a Chicago firm, some of whose officials were named as material witnesses, but were not indicted.

General Cedillo is a former Governor of the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi and had served in the Cabinet of President Cardenas before the Mexican Army put his revolutionary forces to rout. He was last reported hiding in Sonora, Mexico. Indicted with him were Floyd P. Clevenger of New York City, aviator; Howard Frederick Klein, New York City, aviator; Maj. Adolpho Pina, a man known to the grand jury only as "Mansivals", and an unnamed Mexican aviator.

Exchange of Envoys

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP)—Raffaelo Guariglia, new Italian Ambassador to France, arrived here yesterday with his wife.

André Francois-Poncet on Saturday presented his credentials as France's Ambassador in Rome, recognizing Ethiopia as part of the Italian Empire. The post had been vacant since 1936. Italy at that time withdrew its Ambassador in reprisal.

Grange Heads Cool to Reciprocal Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21—Sticking to its slogan, "The American Market for the American Farmer," the National Grange appears bent on maintaining its cool attitude toward reciprocal trade agreements, although Louis J. Taber, National Master, has said the Anglo-American agreement appears to offer more hope to agriculture than any previous reciprocal treaty.

Speakers at the National Convention, in session here until Nov. 24, have reaffirmed this farm organization's stand for protection of the American farm market. Thus, while Oregon newspapers carry reports showing the advantage of the treay to West Coast farmers in the form of reduced Canadian and British duties on certain of their export crops, Grange Masters like George Sehlmeyer of California shake their heads and say the gains are not big enough to offset concessions in other agricultural lines. In his State, said Mr. Sehlmeyer, not only the Grange but the State Farm Bureau also has opposed the Hull program, although the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which it is a unit, is in favor of the reciprocal treaty plan.

Plea for Self-Sufficiency

Too many California farmers, he said feel that it is only by grace of tariffs that they stay in business. One of the chief spokesmen for this school of thought out here is the Master of the Washington State Grange, Ervin E. King. On a National Grange radiocast conducted Nov. 19 by the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. King urged that the United States adopt a policy of economic self-sufficiency.

From the Kansas Master, C. C. Cogswell, the Convention heard a similar plea. "We have become alarmed since we found out from reports of the United States Department of Agriculture where our foreign markets have gone," he said in his annual report. Mr. Cogswell quoted figures based on a comparison of 1936 sales with those of the 1925-29 period to show that foreign markets for American farm products fell off seriously while the export trade of Canada, Australia, Argentina, British India, and Poland was either retained or increased. Products included in his statistical report were wheat, corn, cotton, beef, and pork.

It is not only foreign farm products, but foreign "isms" that Grange members want to see kept out of the United States, said Mr. Taber, in an address Nov. 20 to a religious meeting of the Order. The National Master warned against threats to "our liberty and progress because of importation of Nazi ideals in America." Deploring racial discrimination under Adolf Hitler, he reminded Grangers of the importance of preserving "our American ideals of religious and political freedom, the right of minorities, and the priceless right to develop human personality."

Excursion Into Country

Good feeling among members of this farm fraternity, who come from 36 states, was promoted in the traditional Grange manner over the week end by excursions into the country. All voting delegates climbed into busses Nov. 19 after four days of work, and saw the scenic wonders of the Columbia River Highway. After an afternoon drive, they ended their journey at Aloha Grange, 14 miles out of Portland. Here local grange folk had decorated long tables with huge golden pumpkins, green holly, and red ears of corn. As the guests took their places, young men of the Grange came in with steaming platters of home-cooked food. After dinner, there was a Grange meeting in the hall upstairs where members of the Aloha Grange showed their skill in drill work to the national officers.

Next morning, delegates were up and off again, this time for a trip to the end of the Oregon Trail at Seaside, Ore. Here they attended church in a body, another Grange custom.

With all these good times there was no drinking, and in grange halls, no smoking.

Dorothea Kahn.

New Viewpoint of West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—There's nothing like a trip west with the National Grange for rubbing off the sharp corners of sectionalism.

Yankees and Southerners who came here from the Atlantic seaboard, and middle-westerners from the corn belt, are studying with surprised interest the ways of their far western brothers and sisters in this farm fraternity.

The first big lesson in the western viewpoint came while the party of 100 Grangers was still on the special train coming here. This concerned the big federal irrigation projects which western Grangers regard as unmixed blessings, but which the easterners have been inclined to regard as simply devices for the spending of federal cash. A day of train travel through arid lands, however, prepared the folks from green New England to understand somewhat the plainsman's longing for more wetness.

Then came a day of driving through the Grand Coulee area and first-hand contacts with the farmers who live there. The western folks were not backward about explaining their viewpoint. At the Adrian Grange hall, in Grant County, Wash., where the party stopped after a drive to see the Grand Coulee Dam, members of the local community told in persuasive terms what the vast project will mean to their farming population. To them, the travelling Grangers learned, the thing was no New Deal enterprise, but rather the result of a long, steady program of education carried on by their region.

Finally, they interpreted the project in human terms. Irrigation of this region, they asserted, would not increase surpluses of those crops which are now glutting the market, such as corn, cotton and wheat, since the new farms in the irrigation section would be limited to 40 acres to an owner. It wouldn't be profitable to raise wheat on such small plots. A diversified agriculture will undoubtedly result, they contended.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford (Society): Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., Dec. 6

Kent

West Wickham (auspices First Church, Croydon, Surrey): Odeon Cinema 3 p. m., Dec. 4.

Lancashire

Manchester (First Church): Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, 7:30 p. m., Dec. 5.

London

London (First Church): Church Building, Sloane Terrace, S. W. 1, 3 p. m., Dec. 8.
London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, Piccadilly, W. 1, 3 p. m., Dec. 10. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.

Sussex

Hastings (First Church Hastings and St. Leonards): White Rock Pavilion, 8 p. m., Dec. 6

Yorkshire

Doncaster: Congregational Church, Hall Gate, 3 p. m., Dec. 4.

Wales

Denbighshire

Colwyn Bay: Pill Pavilion, Promenade, 7:30 p. m. Nov. 29.

Germany

Bielefeld: Eintracht, Klosterplatz, 8 p. m., Dec. 8.
Dusseldorf: Kirchenraum, Sternstrasse 32, 8 p. m., Dec. 10.
Hannover (Third Church): Kirchensaal Strasse der S. A. 29, 8 p. m., Dec. 6.

United States

California

Berkeley (Second Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29. Radiocast Station KRE, 1370kc.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium 601 South Acacia Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 28. Radiocast Station KFWB, 1250kc.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29
Los Angeles (Thirty-first Church): The Los Angeles Breakfast Club, 3201 Los Feliz Boulevard, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.
Palo Alto: Church Edifice, 661 Bryant Street 8 p. m. Dec. 2.
San Diego (Third Church): Balboa Theater, Fourth and E Streets, noon, Nov. 29.
San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, 11 a. m., Nov. 28.
San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
San Francisco (Eighth Church): War Memorial Veterans' Auditorium, Van Ness Avenue and McAllister Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
San Francisco (Ninth Church): Dreamland Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Santa Ana: Church Edifice 920 North Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Santa Rosa: Masonic Temple, Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.
Whittier: Bailey School Auditorium, Hadley Street, corner of Comstock Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Connecticut

New Canaan: Henry W. Saxe Junior High School, South Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 3.

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): D. A. R. Constitution Hall, Eighteenth, C and D Streets, N. W. 8 p. m., Dec. 3.
Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., Nov 29.

Florida

Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, Federal Highway and Monroe Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 27.

Illinois

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29
Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Mattoon: Masonic Temple, 1421 Charleston Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 27
Peoria (Second Church): Church Edifice, 129 Barker Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Tampico: Prophet Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.

Indiana

South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

Iowa

Iowa City (First Church): Church Edifice, 722 East College Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.

Kansas

Pittsburg: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.

Kentucky

Frankfort: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Louisiana

Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 3201 Line Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 27.

Massachusetts

Boston (Third Church): Current Events Club House, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8 p. m., Dec. 2.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, 327 South Fourth Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 27.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Seward and Second Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 27. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500 kilocycles.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20,011 Grand River Avenue, corner Evergreen Road, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.
Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard and Buchanan Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Mt. Clemens: Nov. 27.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (First Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Minneapolis (Organization at University of Minnesota): Burton Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
St. Louis (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 1123 Holly Hills Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

New Jersey

Maplewood: Columbia High School, 17 Parker Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 27.

New York

Amityville (auspices First Church, Massapequa): Masonic Temple, Avon Place, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 1.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 2.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East of Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, Midland Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Auditorium, 728 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

Ohio

Chagrin Falls: Chagrin Falls High School Auditorium, Philomethian Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 1.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 11623 Lake Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 2
Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 1631 Sherman Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 28.

Pennsylvania

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Athens and Linwood Avenues, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 7.
Lansdale: Lansdale Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Philadelphia: (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Wilkes-Barre: Irem Temple, 52 North Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 28. Radiocast Station WBRE, 1310 kilocycles.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 29. Radiocast.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 1
Laredo: Hamilton Hotel, Convention Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 29
San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 28.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 27.

Wisconsin

Green Bay: First Methodist Church, Madison and Howe Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 28.
Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 27.
Sheboygan: South Side Junior High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 4, 11; Jan. 1, 8; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.13mc; 7 p. m., on 6:04mc, Dec. 4, Jan. 1; Feb. 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Dec. 4; Jan. 1.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMAC, 570kc, on Nov. 27; Eighth Church, Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK 15.2mc, on Dec. 18, Jan. 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1, Feb. 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Dec. 11.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m. WCLE, 610kc, on Nov. 24, 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 4, 18; Jan. 1, 15.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Nov. 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22 29.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Dec. 4, Jan. 1, Feb. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Nov. 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB 1320kc, on Dec. 4; Jan. 1; Feb. 5.

Canada

New Brunswick

Saint John—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CHSJ, 1120kc, on Nov. 27; Dec. 18.
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc on Nov. 27; Dec. 4, 11, 18, 25; Jan. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

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Italy Limits Women Workers To One for Every Nine Men

ROME (AP) — Italian employers, public and private, must reduce the number of their feminine employees to one for every nine men.

A new decree fixes this percentage for all those jobs not peculiarly suited to women.

Fascists say that the law is intended to encourage marriage and the rearing of children.

Establishments employing less than 10 men are to have no women at all. An exception to this provides that private businessmen may employ their own immediate relatives. It leaves untouched, for example, the common practice of tobacconists of having their wives wait on the trade.

Women forced from public posts by the new law may be continued until they complete the period necessary to receive a minimum pension. Those privately employed must go "gradually," being paid off in accordance with existing laws for the protection of discharged employees.

Italy Taking Trade Census

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy is taking a new industrial census. It is planned on a much more extensive scale than the one held in 1927, which only considered the number of workers employed in each industry, the horsepower used, the machinery installed, the means of transport, and other similar data.

The present census deals in turn with the several branches of production. It covers data on the quantities of all primary and secondary materials used by the factories and on the output of all finished products and by-products obtained during the annual cycle of production. For each of the 500 odd headings under which Italian industrial activity has been classified, a special inquiry form has been drawn up with the assistance of the corporations, the occupational unions and industrial experts.

The subjects covered by the inquiry include the monthly fluctuations in the labor force employed, the wages paid, the distinctive features of each plant, and the consumption of electric and steam power.

A complete picture will thus be obtained of the several processing industries, including the many small home industries and those on the farm which, taken altogether, play so important a part in Italian economy. The census will supply information not only on the total value, but also on the so-called added value of industrial production, by which is meant the difference between the value of the manufactured goods and that of the materials entering into them.

Most important of all, this census will show for each product and by-product the volume of output and the quantities consumed as raw or auxiliary materials in the process of manufacture by other branches of industry, thus revealing the relations of interdependence existing between them. In the present age of economic planning and State control of imports this knowledge is essential.

The census has already been carried out for the food processing industries and a comparison with the data registered by the 1927 industrial census shows that the latter failed to take into account the activities of a large mass of small concerns included in the present inquiry. The result is that the number of food-processing firms now stands at 350,000 occupying over 700,000 persons, instead of the 106,000 firms with 432,000 persons reported in 1927.

Austrian Payments To Archduke Otto Charged by Police

VIENNA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Criminal police announced yesterday the discovery of "large scale embezzlements" through which they charged Archduke Otto of Hapsburg received 20,000 schillings (about $4,000) monthly from the Government of Former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg.

The police asserted the cash was sent to Archduke Otto, pretender to the non-existent throne of Austria now living in exile in Belgium, through the Netherlands Bank which, in turn, deposited it in a Brussels bank.

They charged that other prominent persons who received money included Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi, President of the Pan-European Union; Benjamin Schier, who administered the funds: Edward Ludwig, Former Chief of the Press Department; and Wilhelm Klastersky, Secretary to Former President Wilhelm Miklas.

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi is not in Greater Germany but most of the others named in the police charges have been under arrest since the National Socialists assumed power in Austria last March.

Police said secret funds amounted to between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 schillings which were divided into three parts.

These were the Dollfuss and Central Gift Funds collected from the wealthy to foster the interests of the regime of Dr. Schuschnigg and his predecessor as Chancellor, the assassinated Engelbert Dollfuss, and a secret press fund voted by Parliament.

Buried Treasure Sought by Yacht

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The departure of the small yacht Ngataki from Auckland on a four-months cruise of the Pacific Islands, with the intention of calling at Suwarrow Island in search of buried treasure, has revived stories of that lonely atoll of romance. Suwarrow, an outpost of New Zealand, 2,000 miles from the Dominion and 500 miles east of Samoa, is a treasure island to the extent that three separate lots of treasure have been dug up there. It is a ring of reef rising from the ocean depths, and, enclosing a lagoon nine miles by seven, which contains a number of small islands. At one time there was an organized trading establishment there for copra and pearl-shell. Before it was annexed by the British in 1889 it was no man's land. Now it is leased for its copra, but visited only occasionally by some vessel for a cargo or a warship showing the flag. Numerous tales of buried treasure come from the island.

Abdul Rahman El Khatib

JERUSALEM, Nov. 21 (AP)—Sheik Abdul Rahman El Khatib, leader of pro-British Arabs, who was shot last Thursday, passed on today.

He was a prominent member of the Palestine Defense Party, opposed to the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, exiled leader of Arabs in revolt against British rule in the Holy Land.

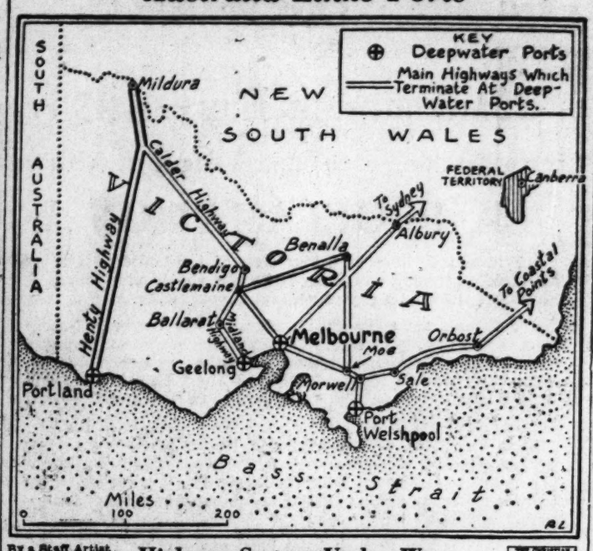
The shooting was believed to have been an Arab rebel reprisal as it followed within 24 hours after a bold Palestine Defense Party memorandum against the Grand Mufti, Haj Amin El Husseini.

The newspaper Palestine Post asserted that 133 Arabs who opposed the Mufti's leadership had been assassinated in an Arab rebel "purge" during the past two years and seven months of disturbances. The paper added that 15,000 Arabs had fled from the Holy Land during that period.

Queen Maud of Norway

LONDON (AP)—Norway's English-born Queen Maud, who passed on here, Nov. 20, was the third daughter of King Edward VII. She was the cousin of her husband, King Haakon VII, to whom she was married July 20, 1896. At that time her husband was Prince Charles of Denmark, second son of the Crown Prince of that country. They were called to the throne of Norway in 1905, when that country was divorced from Sweden. Queen Maud was born Nov. 26, 1869.

Australia Links Ports



By a Staff Artist

Highway System Under Way
Joining Deepwater Outlets in Victoria.

Highway Links for Ports Under Way in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GEELONG, Victoria — Proclamation by the Victorian State Government of a new highway named for Edward Henty, first settler in the Portland region, directs attention to the plan to link national highways with deepwater ports on the Victorian coast.

The Henty Highway runs almost straight from Mildura, home of the fruit industry, to Portland, west of Melbourne. It exists at present as a series of main roads, some of which have yet to be straightened to fit with engineers' ideas. It joins the Calder Highway at Nunga. The Calder road, rignt-hand fork of an inverted "Y" below Mildura, runs off to Bendigo, then inclines southward toward Melbourne, Victoria's leading port.

The magnificent Midland Highway, now running from Ballarat, home of fortunes in mining days, to Geelong, is to be swung north and east so it will join the Calder Highway at a point named Castlemaine. Then it will be driven east as far as Benalla and after that south as far as Moe, a railroad junction north and west of Morwell.

Morwell, on the arc of the great highway between Melbourne and Sale, is to be linked with the Port Welshpool. When the program is completed, the four deepwater ports of the State will all be joined by State highways. The Country Roads Board is carrying through the work which is expected to last for some years yet, and will serve such varied purposes as improving trade facilities, linking road and rail systems, and allowing the farmers from the rich inland territories to reach the south coast by auto in a few hours and enjoy a sea holiday.

The road program is also seen as having great value for defense purposes..

Newest Magnetic Metal Shivers and Turns on Heat

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—A new magnetic metal that can "shiver" and turn on the heat was announced today at the Battelle Memorial Institute.

The shivering of this metal consists in losing its magnetism. It can be made to do this at any temperature from 150 below zero to 1,100 above.

This makes possible use of magnets of the new alloy for numerous automatic controls. Losing or regaining their magnetism, they operate electric switches.

They can be made to turn on the heat at 50, and shut it off when the temperature again rises. Unlike humans, they can be fixed to "shiver" when everything else is burning up.

They will turn on a fan at 90, start a fire sprinkler or sound a fire alarm, control refrigeration and air conditioning. They will protect electrical machinery from overheating at any temperature up to red heat by "shivering" and shutting off the power.

The alloy is a mixture of iron, nickel, chromium, and silicon. By varying the proportions of these metals, magnets can be made to respond to any desired temperatures. The alloy was developed by L. R. Jackson, metallurgist, and H. W. Russell, chief physicist of the Institute. A report on it appears today in the November issue of the Technical Journal of Instruments.

The development is based on a discovery in 1600 that iron when red hot loses its magnetism. Later it was found that different magnetic metals lost magnetism at widely differing temperatures. This change is called the Curie Point, after Pierre Curie, joint discoverer of radium, who studied the magnetism phenomenon.

Recently natural scientists have been making metals with Curie Points to respond to certain dangerous temperatures in electrical machinery. The new alloy is unique in its wide range. It is reported as the first that is easy to machine and forge. It is readily proportioned to respond exactly at any desired temperature.

The Battelle investigation was sponsored by the Utilities Co-ordinated Research, Inc., of Detroit, a co-operative research organization of a group of electric utility companies.

Reich Advises Curb on Priests

VIENNA, Nov. 21 (AP)—National Socialist authorities have "advised" Provincials of Roman Catholic orders to exercise some control over the pulpit utterances of plainspoken priests.

The authorities denied that the action constituted censorship. DNB, the official German news agency, announced it was the result of the initiative of the church leaders themselves.

"Anti-state outbursts by certain (Roman) Catholic pulpiteers have induced the Provincials of various (Roman) Catholic orders precautionarily to approach local authorities with the view to avoiding unpleasantness between the State and party on the one hand and the (Roman) Catholic orders on the other," DNB said.

"These Provincials were advised to have outlines of sermons by priests from whom anti-state outbursts were expected, submitted to them before delivery."

On Nov. 15 the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vienna was reported to have received a Government edict demanding an advance censorship of all sermons and public announcements. A Government spokesman, however, later denied that any such order has been issued.

It was also reported on the same day that Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Governor of Austria, issued an order authorizing any person to leave any church without the usual delay necessary for such a step. It was considered that this decree was aimed especially at the Roman Catholic church.

State Visit to Netherlands Paid by King of Belgians

The News

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 21 (AP)—King Leopold III of the Belgians arrived today for a three-day state visit to the Netherlands, accompanied by Premier Paul Henry Spaak. Queen Wilhelmina went to the railway station to greet him. Prince Bernhard, Consort of Crown Princess Juliana, met the Belgian party at Rotterdam.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The fact that the first official visit of the King of the Belgians to the Netherlands, is to extend over several days is seen as underlining the increasing mutual understanding between these two small but active and well-organized western European nations which have so much in common.

Belgium has in recent years drifted deliberately away from the French orbit. It has framed its new international political attitude and its international status of independence and neutrality after the Netherlands pattern.

Certain circles in Belgium have even advocated the conclusion of a military alliance with the Netherlands. Although such a proposal would be inconsistent with Belgium's new policy of independence and would certainly not find much favor in the Netherlands, it indicates to what extent Belgo-Netherlands relations have improved.

Although no official confirmation has been given of the suggestion that Belgium and the Netherlands are aiming at a customs union in order to escape somewhat the effects of international trade restrictions and customs barriers, it is felt that the present manifestation of good will and understanding cannot fail to have a favorable influence on relations between the two countries.

Those in favor of the closest form of economic co-operation point to the fact that in recent years a certain degree of unification of law relative to taxation, excise duties, labor legislation, establishment, and residence has been achieved. Such unification of law is commonly admitted to be among the introductory steps necessary for any contemplated customs union between two countries.

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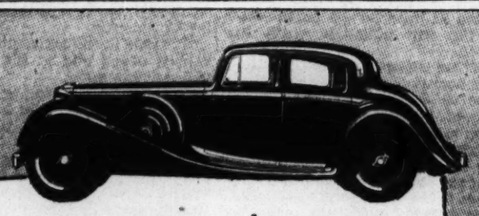

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President Calls TVA Dam Example for Rest of U. S.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt stood on the north embankment of the Chickamauga TVA Dam today and pronounced the more than half completed structure an example of "progress" for other sections of the country.

Inspecting a concrete navigation lock of the sun-lit Tennessee River, the President brought the big New Deal power-navigation experiment in this watershed under the scrutiny of all three branches of the Federal Government.

The Supreme Court had a suit before it to test the Constitutionality of TVA's "yardstick" power program, while a joint Congressional committee was proceeding with an investigation of its Administration.

Crowd-Lined Streets

En route from Washington to Warm Springs, Ga., the Presidential special train arrived here at 9 a. m. (C. S. T.).

After motoring 10 miles to the dam through crowd-lined streets, the President alighted from his open car and was introduced to project workers by Mayor E. D. Bass of Chattanooga.

The Chief Executive, speaking through a microphone, said he had not intended making a speech, but he could not resist the opportunity of thanking the 2,200 men building the dam and the thousands on other TVA projects for the "splendid job" they were doing.

He said the effect would be felt by generations to come.

They were not only putting up a structure to provide a "few kilowatts" of electricity, improve navigation and highway travel, and to reforest cut-over land, he said, but were doing "something constructive" to benefit "our grandchildren."

Visits Battlefields

He said the Chickamauga Dam, a 6,000-foot project which will cost about $36,500,000 when completed in 1940, was setting an example for progress in other sections of the land, even where no dams were possible.

Leaving the dam, the Presidential party drove eight miles to look over the modern farm of his old friend, County Judge Will Cummings, and the Civil War battlefields of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

Before starting on their four-hour sightseeing drive, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were welcomed to Chattanooga by a group of state Democratic leaders, including Gov. Gordon Browning, Gov.-elect Prentice Cooper, Senator Kenneth D McKellar, and Senator-elect Tom Stewart. Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia also was in the party at the railroad station.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN, En Route to Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 21 (AP)—Bound for a two weeks' stay at his "other home" on Pine Mountain at Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt is expected to begin conversations with Senate and House leaders on the legislative program for the new Congress.

He also may confer there with Hugh R. Wilson, ambassador to Germany, on his way home to report on anti-Jewish violence.

Mrs. Roosevelt and a large staff accompanied the Chief Executive to Chattanooga. Mrs. Roosevelt will go as far as Atlanta, where she will detrain to fill a speaking engagement in Birmingham, Ala. She will rejoin the President Wednesday at Warm Springs for Thanksgiving dinner with the children there.

The President's visit to the TVA area was his third in recent years. The Chickamauga Dam was started in January, 1936, and will be finished in 1940 at a cost of about $36,500,000.

Local Bar Groups Urged to Protect Rights of People

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—A committee of the American Bar Association announced Nov. 18 it would recommend to local and state bar associations that they appoint their own committees to safeguard constitutional liberties.

The Association's special Bill of Rights Committee reported "this action was taken in view of the clearly apparent fact that a national committee, even if it were desirable, would find it impossible to investigate and deal with the large number of alleged violations of constitutional rights that would be brought to its attention."

The Committee stated its plan would be recommended to all state bar associations and to bar associations in the 37 cities of over 200,000 population. It reported such committees already had been created in Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, Vermont and the District of Columbia, by the Chicago and Los Angeles Bar Association, and the New York County Lawyers Association.

The Committee reported it had under consideration several pending litigations, including two cases bearing upon the extent of the right of public assembly in New Jersey.

Other prospective studies include the problem of radio regulation and censorship.

The committee itemized these purposes and functions for the state and local committees:

"First, to take cognizance of any meritorious claim of a violation in the state or city of the State Constitution and of the Federal Constitution in respect of basic rights such as freedom of the press, speech, assembly, and petition or unreasonable searches and seizures. . . ."

"Second, to protest in the name of the bar against important and clear violations of constitutional rights in the state or city, whether by legislative or administrative action or otherwise.

"Third, to be in a position to join with other state and local associations and with the American Bar Association in any united action that may seem advisable in case of a threat to our constitutional liberties of such an important character as to require national action on the part of the bar.

"Fourth, to conduct occasional discussions and to disseminate information among members of the bar and the community generally concerning our constitutional liberties. . . ."

Thanksgiving Day—1938

By the President of the United States of America

A PROCLAMATION

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fourth of November, 1938, as a day of general thanksgiving.

Our fathers set aside such a day as they hewed a Nation from the primeval forest. The observance was consecrated when George Washington issued a Thanksgiving proclamation in the first year of his Presidency. Abraham Lincoln set apart "a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens."

Thus from our earliest recorded history, Americans have thanked God for their blessings. In our deepest natures, in our very souls, we, like all mankind since the earliest origin of mankind, turn to God in time of trouble and in time of happiness. "In God we trust."

For the blessings which have been ours during the present year we have ample cause to be thankful.

Our lands have yielded a goodly harvest, and the toiler in shop and mill receives a more just return for his labor.

We have cherished and preserved our democracy.

We have lived in peace and understanding with our neighbors and have seen the world escape the impending disaster of a general war.

In the time of our fortune it is fitting that we offer prayers for unfortunate people in other lands who are in dire distress at this our thanksgiving season.

Let us remember them in our families and our churches when, on the day appointed, we offer our thanks to Almighty God. May we by our way of living merit the continuance of His goodness.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

By the President:
Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Pensions: California Setback, Gains Elsewhere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Defeat in the Nov 8 election of the "$30-every Thursday" pension scheme in California, which held nation-wide interest because of its drastically liberal provisions, is held by pension proponents here to be offset by gains elsewhere.

Colorado re-enacted its $45 a month pension law, North Dakota raised old-age assistance from $30 to $40 a month, and Missouri reduced eligibility age from 70 to 65 to comply with an order of the Federal Social Security Act. More important though, some contend, was the apparent gain in Congressional strength behind the so-called Townsend plan.

Got Votes on Mere Promise

Headquarters of the Townsend National Recovery Movement here announces that "approximately 200 members of the new House are either pledged to support the General Welfare Act, Townsend Plan bill, or have promised to bring the measure on the floor for debate and action."

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder and head of the movement, holds the victory to be the "greatest" yet for his plan. Observers note, however, that a pledge to bring the measure out for action does not necessarily mean support for its provisions, and the exact proportion of the 200 mentioned who merely promise such action, rather than actual support of the plan, is not made known.

In fact, Townsend support of candidates in a very large number of cases was given on the basis of the willingness of the candidate to give the plan "a fair and impartial hearing," nothing more. It is pointed out by close political observers that the vote-getting power of a pledge to bring the matter before Congress has not been overlooked by many who have indicated no real sympathy for the actual provisions of the bill itself, which provides for a 2 per cent transactions tax to raise funds for the paying of a pension, in whatever amount the receipts warrant up to $200 a month, to all over 60 years of age provided they spend it within 30 days.

Of the Congressmen now either pledged to support the act or favor hearings on it, Dr. Townsend says that there were 61 of the newly-elected 80 Republicans. Out of 240 candidates supported by the Townsendites in the campaign, 150 were elected. In nine states, he notes, all Congressional candidates backed by his group were elected. These were, according to him, Florida, Maine, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montant, New Hampshire, Arizona, Wyoming, and Oregon. Large gains, he said, were made in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa.

Scalps in Townsend Belt

Dr. Townsend also claims that the movement "may count on the active support of at least 14 senators," though it is not indicated whether all these favor the plan, or merely an open hearing on it.

It is claimed that the Democratic members of the previous Ways and Means Committee would not permit a hearing on the General Welfare Act. Two of these, Dr. Townsend notes, Claude A. Fuller, of Arkansas, and Margan C. Sanders, of Texas, were defeated in the primaries, and Chester Thompson of Illinois, and Arthur Lamneck, of Ohio, in the election, partly, he holds, as a result of Townsend opposition.

Dr. Townsend also claims that supporters of the plan in many instances were elected in spite of a general tendency in the election in those districts for the vote to go against the party of these supporters. In Ohio, he says, where almost the entire State went Republican, John F. Hunter, and Michael J. Kirwin, both Democrats, and both Townsend supporters, were elected. In Minnesota, he further points out, Richard T. Buckley, only Farmer-Laborite to be returned, is a Townsend supporter.

The Townsend organization, meanwhile, is apparently recuperating from internal troubles which have periodically beset it since organization. The headquarters staff and its activities have been materially curtailed, it being explained that with some 8,000 local groups now firmly established throughout the country there is no longer a need for so much centralized work.

While all efforts are now concentrated on passage of the General Welfare Act, Dr. Townsend himself, questioned as to the workability of the plan involving a 2 per cent tax, insists that he will not "quibble" over the details, over the amount of the tax and such things, that the idea itself is workable in some form.

Anti-Racial Groups Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Martin Dies, (D) of Texas chairman of the House Committee investigating un-American Activities proposed Nov. 19 that state incorporation laws be invoked against organizations "raising class, racial, or religious hatred."

The Committee's investigator, John C. Metcalfe, testified that 135 organizations had been reported to be stirring up racial or religious feeling. Of these, Mr. Metcalfe said, "75 per cent are pure rackets" established to play upon the emotions of the people.

Mr. Metcalf listed the following as more preminent anti-Semitic organizations:

America First, Inc., Washington, operated by James True; America in Danger, Omaha; American Aryan Folk Association, New York and Portland, Ore.; American Christian Defenders, New York, headed by a Col. E. M. Sanctuary; Knights of the White Camelia, St. Albans, W. Va., headed by George E. Deatherage; American Fascists, Chattanooga, headed by George W. Christians; American Gentile Protective Association, Chicago; American Guards, Chicago; Ameircan Rangers, Chicago, and the American White Guard, Los Angeles.

Mr. Dies said he would write to the Secretaries of State and Attorneys General in every State where un-American organizations have been reported.

"I shall call upon them to enforce any laws they may have requiring annual reports from corporations," Mr. Dies said. "If they don't have laws imposing such a requirement I shall urge that they enact legislation to stop this pernicious racketeering.

"These organizations incorporate, hide behind the security of incorporation laws, and then don't make reports. They either should comply with the laws or should be dissolved."

Mr. Metcalfe said he had found that "postmasters are unanimously of the opinion that the United States mails should be closed to literature of an anti-racial, anti-religious or revolutionary character."

'Colonial China' Japan's Aim?

(Continued from Page 1)

in control of Chinese industry, and on the other hand they have positive reasons (including the matter of preventing harmful competition with Japan) for blocking such development.

Battle for Spoils

The battle between China and Japan has progressed through and past its main military stages. The battle between Japan and the Western world concerning what Japan wants to regard as spoils of victory—even though that victory has yet to be confirmed—has hardly started. For the bomb and the bayonet are not, after all, proving strikingly successful in gaining trade. Moreover, not only China is affected. One of the first shots in this battle of "Japan vs. the Rest" was the recent pointed United States note listing five main monopolies and protesting against them. The monopolies in question include the Central China Tele-Communications Company at Shanghai, the Shanghai Inland Navigation Company, the Tsingtao Wharves Company, the Japanese restrictions on the North China wool and tobacco trades, and the special promotion companies controllable by the Japanese Government and designed to unify and regulate large sectors of economic enterprise in China. It may be seen that this covers quite a wide scope of projected Japanese-directed totalitarianism for Japanese-occupied China, but obviously it is merely the beginning of a still more comprehensive and less piecemeal scheme for the future.

Japanese Reply

In its reply to the American protestation, the subsequent Japanese note said:

"Restoration and development of China's economic, financial, and industrial life after the present affair is a matter of urgent necessity for the welfare of the Chinese. . . . It is far from the thoughts of the Japanese Government to impair the rights and interests of American citizens in China or discriminate against their enterprises. The Japanese Government, therefore, do not oppose, but heartily welcome, participation of third powers on the basis of the new situation which has arisen. . . .

"These enterprises are turned over to concerns that are ordinary Chinese or Japanese judicial persons, without any intention of allowing them to reap monopolistic profits by discrimination against America or any other power. . . ."

Added to the monopolistic enterprises is the problem of general obstructionism. While the areas of hostilities spread 500 miles up the Yangtze, the Japanese at Shanghai have still kept this great city ringed by bayonets and have even maintained their grip on a considerable section of the International Settlement in which they have a technical status only of compartively recently-acquired partner.

Veiled Confiscation

While Japanese traders and their families have hustled out to see what could be developed in a hinterland considerably the worse for war, foreign business has been told it was "too dangerous" to emulate their example. At the same time, there has been considerable veiled confiscation in the way of occupying industrial enterprises for purposes of management, even when a foreign flag flew overhead. Foreign mission and educational premises have suffered, sometimes being taken over by the Japanese military. All this may be regarded as relatively temporary, perhaps, but a year or more after the wave of battle has passed is a long time and recalcitrance over such a period must be taken as significant under the general circumstances.

But the lack of finesse in this game of "squeeze the foreigner" has probably done more to endanger its complete success than anything else. There has not even been the elemental precaution of keeping a friend or two. Berlin may continue to look on Japan as a bulwark against Communism, for example, but every German businessman in China knows he has suffered through Japan's various enterprises and he can see no way in which he stands ever to gain. Americans are told by the Japanese that their friendship is valued but there are no deeds whatever to prove it. And Japan can hardly exist with no other market or supply source than China.

'Discrimination' in U. S.

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman touched upon discrimination that he said existed aganist Japanese in the United States in a discussion today of the Open Door policy in China.

"We do not like the terms Open Door and equal opportunity," the spokesman asserted, indicating the Government was considering a concrete statement of what it considers "inapplicable ideas and principles of the past."

He stressed the meanings he held could be found between the lines of the Japanese reply Nov. 18 denying American charges of "unwarranted interference" with interests in China.

The Japanese note, he said, "does not specifically mention the Nine-Power Pact (acknowledging the principle of the Open Door) nor the principles of the Open Door and equal opportunity.

Not Applied Elsewhere

"Respecting these latter I must say that Japan does not like the terms. They are not applied anywhere else in the world, neither in the United States nor in any other country.

"Therefore, why should it be insisted that they continue to exist in China?"

He added that discrimination "does exist" against Japanese residing in America.

"It exists in the lands and laws of various States and in the national policy of exclusion.

"Whether Japan will specifically point out these facts in later communications to America is not yet decided."

The spokesman said he did not know why the Japanese reply last Friday did not touch upon censorship of mail and telegrams in China, a point raised by the United States Government, "but the reason obviously was one of military necessity."

Military Cargoes Only

Of the United States allegation Japanese boats were carrying Japanese merchandise in Chinese waters and refusing American orders, he asserted:

"It is not true that our boats are carrying commercial cargoes. They are being used exclusively for military purposes and transportation of military supplies.

Japan has held the Yangtze and other rivers can not now be opened safely to commercial navigation.

From the newspaper Hochi came the editorial declaration that the question of the Open Door was not restricted to China but involved the ultimate domination of the entire western Pacific.

The answer, said the paper, will be determined by who is "master of the western Pacific"—reflecting the Japanese naval view that control of Pacific ocean sea lanes is equal in importance to control of Asiatic mainland areas.

Capital of Hunan Burned Too Soon; Officials Executed

SHANGHAI, Nov. 21 (AP)—A five-day fire which razed Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province, was reported today to have caused 2,000 fatalities and brought the execution of three Chinese officials accused of starting the conflagration.

Commencing last Sunday, the fires, started in anticipation of the city's capture by a slowly advancing Japanese column, reduced Changsha to ruins.

Chinese officials at Chungking, the temporary capital, declared the fires started both accidentally and through the "premature zeal" of local authorities eager to carry out China's "scorched earth" policy of leaving little of value to the invaders.

Changsha dispatches said three men had been executed for their part in the fires—Gen. Feng Ti, garrison commander, and the chief of police and the commander of the local guards at the provincial capital.

The Japanese still were 40 miles north of the city, and Chinese commanders reported Japanese attacks had been repulsed along the Yochow-Changsha railway.

Georgia Man Jailed For Chasing Negroes

MARIETTA, Ga. (AP)—One of 19 men indicted in connection with racial disorders at Smyrna a month ago was sentenced Nov. 19 to a year in prison for "chasing Negroes and leading others in the chase."

Superior Judge J. H. Hawkins imposed the sentence upon Buck Miller, who pleaded guilty. The others indicted forfeited bonds of $1,000 each by failure to appear in court. Judge Hawkins said reviews might be asked in the latter cases, however, at the January term of court.

Turkey Honors Ataturk

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 21 (AP)—Honors surpassing those once given to Ottoman sultans were accorded to Kemal Ataturk today in this modern capital he created from a village. The late President had renounced his foreign decorations, so only a gold medal given him by the nation in appreciation of his leadership in the "war of independence" was displayed at his services.

Distinguished foreign representatives at the ceremonies included the Greek dictator, John Metaxas, and statesmen and soldiers from Germany, France, Italy and England.

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A Red Bucksaw To Hand

THIS day I bought a bucksaw. For a dollar and sixty cents, I purchased a companion for my winter evenings. Not the bucksaw, to be sure, shiny and red and companionable as it undeniably is, I really bought the wood the bucksaw and I will prepare together in the next few weeks, against one of the shortest, but often one of the busiest rainy seasons on the globe.

The prelude to my purchase was some air in, to use Fowler's words, "more or less rapid natural motion" which blew one day last week from an unknown point north of the Mojave Desert, south across the Tehachapi range, to pile tumbleweeds against the Santa Monica hills and give new energy to orange and avocado growers, who may have been thinking of November as a frostless month in California.

* * *

IT GAVE NEW energy to the wood buyers, too. As one of the last named group, I took a somewhat delayed trip to the country to see about good heating wood for the winter. Eucalyptus and oak and walnut were the stuff, I reasoned with myself. No substitutes. A, tick or two of gumwood, stacked waist high and sixteen inches through, I could put beside the house. The cellar was good for a couple of cords of oak and walnut; and I could, perhaps, stack a load or so of mill ends on the back porch for kindling. Quite certainly this was the way to prepare for the long days when the sun would roam somewhere in the southern hemisphere, and the papers all over the country begin to speak jocularly again, in seasonal mood, of the "unusual" weather in the country of raisins and oranges. I found, however, that the same wind which had stirred me into action had grazed the cheeks of most of the Southland's wood buyers as well.

"Moving-picture people having nothing but fireplaces in their houses, and everyone wanting the same kind of houses, is what did it," one wood woman told me, standing in what remained of the wind, with strong red hands placed firmly on her hips and her wind-colored face looking off toward the movie capital with proper scorn. "We used to have more wood than we could sell, but nowadays we're lucky if we can keep a cord or two for ourselves. Fact is, we're putting a cast-iron stove in front of our fireplace this winter, so we won't burn so much. That cord over there is every last bit of wood we have left."

There was tacit, unspoken understanding between us that any mention of gas for heating was not to be considered.

* * *

BUT IT WAS casually passing a hardware store, and seeing the bright red bucksaw there in the window, that finally decided me. A bucksaw, in the first place, is a one-man saw. Properly sharpened, it will cut through the toughest sort of log without an effort. All you have to do is brace your knee or your foot against the log as it sits snugly in the V of a sawhorse—But how, I asked myself, did I know that? I hadn't handled a bucksaw for—how many years, really? Too many to count exactly, at any rate. There had been a shed somewhere back of a two-story house at the head of a small bay in Washington. The shed was full of wood which was too long for the fireplace, or was it the stove? No matter. The wood was too long. A sawhorse and a bucksaw stood in front of the open shed, and the red paint on the handle of the latter had long been worn off with use. A pile of sawed winter wood formed a little heap over at one end of the sawhorse. Wood for cooking or for heating; and for a rainier season than California ever would know. Sometimes nine months of it, day on day, falling in gray clouds on the bay and making fragrant and green the tall cedar, fir, hemlock and spruce which lined it.

There, of course, I told myself, trying to avoid the purchase of the saw, was the difference. There had been plenty of wood up there to cut. A whole peninsula of wood, with logging skid roads running back through it to bring out more wood when it was needed. Besides, the chore of cutting wood, grumbled over, inevitably, as a boy—how would that seem now? How would it seem to have to cut wood, whether one wanted to or not?

But against such reasoning stood the little red bucksaw in the window. It would have taken a stronger man than I to resist its appeal.

* * *

THIS AFTERNOON I hauled every old board I could find out of the cellar and cut it precisely to length. Saw in hand, I wandered up on the hillside back of the house; and I hadn't wandered far when I found a dead cypress tree just waiting for the saw's teeth. But I didn't cut it just then. That cypress is going to be my chef d'œuvre. Today, I was bent on more minor doings. Some dead avocado limbs offered me my first opportunity, and I sawed them to proper bits before a short half-hour could go fleetingly by. Some half-burned eucalyptus saplings piled over their own old embers, were next. They were a little messy with charcoal, and I looked for a moment with longing at their slim, tall brothers standing in a little grove which grows over the side of a hill near where I live. I wasn't just sure to whom they belonged; but I don't know if I really considered that in the flush of that first look at them. That bucksaw and I would have done them an unconscionable amount of harm in a short time, I thought; and it was this which made me decide against them and stick to the burned shoots. People viewing a fine grove of giant gum here, a hundred years from now, can thank me for that decision. I found another dead avocado tree, and a small dead cypress which met my immediate needs nicely; and, later in the day, I pulled a bunch of boards from a heap left at the back of the house when some repairing had been done there, and sawed them.

* * *

THE FUTURE BRIGHTENED, even as I sawed. There was that old pump-house near the gate, fallen in on itself, and long an eyesore to the place. And there was still the cypress I had left, together with whatever dead avocadoes I had not been successful in finding. Tomorrow, I shall look the whole place over thoroughly.

But perhaps not tomorrow, after all. Tonight, as I have been sitting here enjoying the warmth of the fire, I have used but a mere fraction of what I sawed today. Perhaps I shall wait two more days, or a week, before I take the bucksaw in my hand again. After all, the anticipation of another day spent with it is not unpleasant in itself. And meantime I have the bucksaw here in the house—just in the next room, as a matter of fact—where I can look at it when I want to and consider appreciatively the old-time diversion that bucksaw and I shall have together this winter.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Late Autumn

TREE limbs whipped bare of leaves by gusty winds
Are etched against the sky. The fields are green
With early wheat and barley; browning strips
Of frosted clover offer clear contrast
To seeded fields of grain and furrowed land.
On Saturdays school children gather nuts
And ripe persimmons; if the day is bright
They picnic in the shelter of the ledge
Of rocks that bound the valley on the north.
The pasture pond is nearly dry; the creak
Of rusty windmill fills the hazy air.
The yearling calves, brought in the week before
From farther pastures, stand inside the gate
And gaze across to well-remembered hills.
Atop the knoll, a lone hawk, wheeling high,
Blends momentarily with autumn sky.

B. B. COOPER

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PORTRAIT OF LEONELLO D'ESTE: *A Painting by Rogier van der Weyden*

LEONELLO D'ESTE was a member of one of the oldest of the reigning houses of Italy. He has been characterized as a wise and virtuous ruler. A patron of both literature and art, Leonello was one of the first grandees of the Italian Renaissance to encourage new tendencies in the arts.

While painting and sculpture had formerly been used to serve some sacred or civic function, the new patrons preferred to glorify themselves, to have splendid portrayals executed by the best craftsmen. Portraits, mural decorations, devotional pieces were made for the palatial homes, and gradually they lost the solemn mood and inspired content of earlier Christian art. The subject matter became private, personal, and secular. Leonello bought the services of every distinguished artist he could find, that his features might be perpetuated for the admiration of generations to come. Some of the likenesses have disappeared. One of the most handsome and significant is this portrait in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Rogier van der Weyden was born in Tournai in 1399. When Jan van Eyck died, he took the lead in the great Flemish School of Painting. In 1449 he stopped at the court of Leonello d'Este at Ferrara, while on a journey to Rome to celebrate the Jubilee of 1450. It is believed that this portrait was painted at the time. The picture has added interest from the fact that it was made in the Flemish, or Northern, style, which at this period contrasts markedly with the Southern style prevalent in Italy. Northern masters were inclined to emphasize contours and outlines, to stress decorative beauty. Their pictures were frankly flat, while the Italians sought to inflate surfaces, to heighten the rounded, three-dimensional character. And yet, despite the flatness, Rogier van der Weyden managed to convey a life-like image, to give a strong and subtle feeling of character. He has been called a "realist of unbending veracity." The portrait of Leonello, made when he was forty-two years old, shows his long face, firm jaw, sensitive mouth and aquiline nose. The background is white or ivory colored, revealing more sharply still the chiseled contours. The hands are painted in typically Flemish manner. The hammer probably had some symbolical significance.

D. A.

In Search of Arabic Music

THE main purpose for which I went to Morocco was, of course, to study the music. In a country as large as this you can expect to find enormous contrasts in the music, as well as in the racial types. I will briefly define these divisions. The classical Arab music played by highly-trained musicians, who go out and visit cafés and the houses of wealthy Arabs: there is the music played by the Berber tribes in the Rif mountains; and lastly the music of the semi-negroid races who have come up from Senegal. . . .

My first encounter with professional musicians was at Tangier. I was walking down one of the narrow streets, hurrying back before a thunderstorm should break, and lost my way. After wandering through the tortuous back streets for nearly twenty minutes, I realized that I was going to be soaked to the skin unless I took shelter somewhere. So I looked around for a café. Good fortune attended my quest, and on turning a corner I found a little café in which a dozen men were listening to a young man singing to the accompaniment of a lute and kamanjah (violin). I slipped off my shoes and stepped inside out of the rain. The café proprietor soon got into conversation with me, and I explained that I was in search of music.

"Ah!" he said, "then you have come to the best spot in Tangier. For in my café all the professors of music meet and exchange the gossip of the day."

The walls of the café were hung with extra lutes, kamanjahs, rebabs, and one or two spare drums. These were handed round to the customers, all of whom were able to play (in various degrees of efficiency). The effect of the communal music was very moving. In the time of Elizabeth we in England were all sufficiently trained and educated to be able to "bear our part" in a consort of viols or in the correct singing of a part in a madrigal. At that time those who could not read music at sight with reasonable accuracy were regarded as boorish or half-witted. This spirit has died in England, but is still a living force in the cultural life of the Moors. . . .

I was delighted when they asked me to join in on the flute which was sticking out of my mackintosh pocket, but I had to give up after a time as I could not keep pace with the ever-changing tempo and fantastic alterations of rhythm.

It was to this café that I came three evenings a week and received instruction in singing and playing upon the dr'bûgkha. The method of instruction was extremely tedious, and quite unlike the technique used by European professors of music. The pupil is not shown how to manipulate his instrument in easy lessons, but sits and listens to the same melody or rhythm, (without asking any questions) until he has memorized it sufficiently to join in. After one got used to systematic concentration, the melodies and rhythms could be picked up fairly easily. In fact, I believe myself they can only be taught in this way. I have tried to teach Europeans here in England some of the Arabic drum rhythms, and I find that they are quite unable either to learn them or to play them merely from notation. They have got to hear the rhythm and *feel* it before they can pick it up for themselves.—PHILIP THORNTON, in "The Voice of Atlas." (New York: The Macmillan Company.)

This for Remembrance

SUMMER is ended, so I send to you
This for remembrance of one golden day
We spent together, with no plans in view,
No words defined for what we had to say.
Along the shaded road beneath the trees
We turned and walked away from sea and shore,
Climbing the slope to find a little breeze
That tossed your sun-gold hair: I think you wore
A sweater that was golden-colored, too;
It seemed to match the tawny hills that smiled
Veiled in the summer haze. I wonder, child,
If you discerned my thoughts. I think you knew,
Lying upon the fragrant, drying grass,
This will not last, these moments too must pass.

GWEN CASTLE

A Krisztusi Tudomány Felnyitja a Szentírást

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományt (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY (Christian Science) tanulói szokásszerűen tanulmányozzák a Bibliát és Mary Baker Eddynek megjelent munkáit, melyek a Biblia szellemi jelentőségét magyarázzák meg.

Folytonosan gyarapodik azoknak a száma, akik azt találták, hogy ez a tanulmány gazdag gyümölcsöket hoz. Ez azt jelenti, hogy ennek a szellemi keresésnek valami nagyon praktikus értékű dolog a jutalma, mert ebben az anyagias korszakban csupán elméleti dogmáknak és tanoknak nincsen vonzóereje és az emberek nem hajlandók azokat követni.

A Christian Science Journalban, a Christian Science Sentinelben, és az idegen nyelvű The Herald of Christian Science-okban mindenféle bűn, betegség, hiány, munkanélküliség és kétségbeesés meggyógyulásainak hitelesített tanuvallomásai találhatók, melyek azon szellemi hatalom alkalmazásainak az eredményei, melyet a fentemlített tanulmány nyujt az emberiség rendelkezésére. Továbbá, azok, akik a Krisztusi Tudomány tanításainak alkalmazása által gyógyultak meg, erről a Krisztusi Tudomány templomaiban tartott szerda esti istentiszteleteken adnak tanuvallomást.

Mint Jézus idejében, úgy ma is a krisztusi tanok bebizonyítható igazságát és isteni voltát gyógyulás és ujjászületés bizonyítja. Ezen tények a Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, Mary Baker Eddynek "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) című művében és egyéb irásaiban vannak világosan megmagyarázva.

Van bőven okunk az örömadásra, mikor rájövünk arra, hogy a Szentirásban bőven található igéretek nem csak lehetetlen ideálok szép kifejezései, hanem az örökké működő isteni törvény világos kijelentései, mely ma is ép annyira rendelkezésünkre áll, mint mikor az emberiség legelőször helyezte reményét a gyengéd, megvédő, mindenható Atya-Anyába, az Istenbe. Az egyik próféta igy irta le Isten igéretét (Ezékiel, 34:15, 16): „Én magam legeltetem nyájamat, s én nyugotom meg őket, ezt mondja az Ur Isten. Az elveszettet megkeresem, s az elüzöttet visszahozom, s a megtöröttet kötözgetem, s a beteget erősítem."

A Szentírás logikusan arra mutat, hogy Isten az egyetlen hatalom, hogy Ő Szellem, s hogy Ő jó. Ezért minden hatalom szellemi és jó. A Krisztusi Tudomány megmutatja, hogy az anyag, amit az emberiség valódinak és hatalmasnak vél, nem egyéb mint a valóságnak téves elgondolása, tehát csakis az anyagi szervek gyártmánya, azaz egy illüzió, melyet Istennek helyes fogalma kijavit és meggyógyit. Igy, amint az Isten isteni törvényének való engedelmeskedést tesszük első kötelességünkké, megszabadulunk az anyagiasság lenyügöző ál-törvényeitől. Mrs. Eddy ezt irja (Miscellaneous Writings, Vegyes irások, 259-ik oldal): „Akármi is az, ami törvénynek látszik, ha nem vesz részt Isten természetében, nem törvény az, hanem aminek Jézus jelentette ki, hazug és hazugság atyja." Isten az életnek a törvénye és nem a halálnak; az egészségnek és nem a betegségnek; a jónak és nem a rossznak. A jónak ezen végtelensége és egyessége némitja el azt a föltevést, hogy a gonosz egy igényelő, vagy egy igény."

Lukács Evangéliumának 24-ik fejezetében olvassuk, hogy feltámadása után Jézus két követőjéhez csatlakozott, akik az Emmaus nevü falu felé mentek. Ezek a tanitványok, azon látszólag végzetes eseményekre, Jézus tárgyalására, keresztre feszitésére és temetésére gondolva, saját elmei sötétségük miatt nem tudták feltámadott Üdvözítőjüket felismerni, dacára hogy közvetlen mellettük ment.

Jézus tudásával megadta nekik amire szükségük volt, ép úgy, ahogy ma a Krisztusi Tudomány elégíti ki az emberiség szükségleteit: az által, hogy feltárta előttük a szent irások szellemi jelentőségét, az örök, változás nélküli lét igazságait. Ez az igazság megsemmisitette Jézus öntudatában a gyülölet, a keresztre feszités és még a halál hamis hiedelmeit is, és amint ezek a tanitványok az ő győzelmét megértették, megint meg tudták látni szeretett barátjukat és Tanítójukat és ez által jobban megértették, mint az előtt, hogy a tanításai, gyakorlásuk által, örök élethez vezetnek. Nem csoda, hogy eltávozása után igy fakadtak ki (Lukács 24:32): „Avagy nem gerjedezett-é a mi szivünk mi bennünk, mikor nékünk szóla az úton, és mikor magyarázá nékünk az irásokat?"

A Krisztusi Tudomány igazán felnyitja a Szentírást az egész emberiség számára és megmutatja nekik az Udvözítőjüket, úgy hogy a kereső szive megint „gerjedezik" mikor megérti és bebizonyítja, hogy a Krisztus, az Igazság, meggyógyítja a betegeket, megment a büntöl és feltárja az embernek istenadta uralmát. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulmányozása által a Mester tanításai felébresztik bennünk a jóság reményét, jutalmának igéretét és annak beteljesülését. Jézus ezt mondta a Krisztusról, melyet ő bizonyitott be (Máté 28:20): „Ime én ti veletek vagyok minden napon a világ végezetéig."

Ma az emberek ezernyi-ezre tanúlja Mrs. Eddy ihletett müveiből a Bibliát becsülni és tisztelni, és tanúl benne oly szellemi vezetést találni, mely az emberiséget terhelő minden probléma megoldását fogialja magában. A Biblia üzenete egészség és béke, melyet mindenki be tud bizonyitani. Még ha valaki látszólag a bünös elvetemedés, vagy a betegség, vagy inharmónia mélyében is van, jön hozzá a szeretetteljes üzenet, biztositva az emberiséget, hogy Isten fáradhatatlanúl őrködik minden fölött, ami Őt tükrözi vissza; és hogy a tévedés ezen változatainak egyike sem érintette meg az igazi embert, kit Isten teremtett. E tény megértése megtisztit a büntől, meggyógyitja a betegséget és meghozza a békét.

A Krisztusi Tudomány a Bibliát gondolatainkban magasabb fokra emeli, ahol nem csupán a történeti adatok gyüjteményének tekintjük, mely az emberiséget régen kinőtt szertartásokhoz, ceremóniákhoz és szokásokhoz kötné, hanem ahol megértjük, hogy az Isten megértésének az emberi öntudatban való kibontakozását tartalmazza, s hogy a bibliai igazságok jelenlegi használatba tevését tanitja. Mrs. Eddy erről ezt irja "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (A Christ, Scientist, Első Egyháza, és Különfélék) 238-ik oldalán: „A Szentirás helyes olvasásához és gyakorlásához szellemi értelmének meglátása, megértése és bebizonyitása szükséges. Mert az Isten Szellem, nyelve és nyelvének értelme kizárólag szellemi dolog. A Szentirás forditásainak ihlet nélküli ismerete alig ad arra képességet, hogy az Igét gyakorolhassuk. Ezért lett a Krisztusi Tudománynak—a Krisztus Tudományának, vagy a Szent Márk által megjövendelt „uj nyelv"-nek—látománya, felfedezése és a világ előtti bemutatása az isteni rend követelménye."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Christian Science Opens the Scriptures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STUDENTS of Christian Science habitually study the Bible and the published writings of Mary Baker Eddy, which elucidate its spiritual significance.

The ranks of those who are finding this study productive of much fruit are constantly growing. This would indicate that something of great practical value is the reward of this spiritual seeking, since in the present materialistic age there is little attraction toward or inclination to pursue merely scholastic dogmas and creeds.

Authenticated testimonies will be found in the columns of *The Christian Science Journal*, *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science* in foreign languages to the healing of all manner of sin, sickness, lack, unemployment, and despair which has resulted from the application of the spiritual power this study makes available to mankind. Also, at Wednesday evening meetings of the Christian Science churches may be heard testimonies related by those who have experienced healing through the application of its teachings.

Healing and regeneration, now as in Jesus' time, are the proofs of Christianity's demonstrable truthfulness and divinity. These facts are made apparent in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures," and other works by Mrs. Eddy.

Well may one rejoice when he learns that the promises which abound throughout the Scriptures are not mere beautiful statements of impossible ideals, but rather clear declarations of the ever-operative divine law, which is as available now as when men first rested their hope in the gentle, protective, all-powerful Father-Mother, God. One of the prophets has recorded God's promise (Ezekiel 34:15, 16): "I will feed my flock, and I will cause them to lie down, saith the Lord God. I will seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and will bind up that which was broken, and will strengthen that which was sick."

The Scriptures logically reveal that God is the only power, that He is Spirit, and that He is good. Thus all power is spiritual and good. Christian Science shows that matter, which seems to mankind to be real and powerful, is a mistaken sense of reality, a product of material sense, an illusion which the true concept of God corrects and heals. Thus as one makes obedience to the divine law of God his first consideration, he finds freedom from the enslaving, spurious laws of materiality. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 259): "Whatever appears to be law, but partakes not of the nature of God, is not law, but is what Jesus declared it, 'a liar, and the father of it.' God is the law of Life, not of death; of health, not of sickness; of good, not of evil. It is this infinitude and oneness of good that silences the supposition that evil is a claimant or a claim."

In the twenty-fourth chapter of Luke's Gospel it is recorded that Jesus, after his resurrection, joined two of his disciples who were journeying to the village of Emmaus. These students, thinking of those seemingly devastating events—Jesus' trial, crucifixion, and burial—were, because of their own mental darkness, unable to recognize their risen Saviour, even though he walked at their side.

Jesus understandingly met their need, just as Christian Science meets mankind's needs today, by revealing to them the spiritual import of the sacred Scriptures, the truth of eternal, changeless being. This truth had annulled for him the false beliefs of hatred, crucifixion, and even death itself, and as these students became conscious of his victory they again saw their beloved friend and Teacher, and understood better than ever before that his teachings, put into practice, lead to eternal life. Little wonder that after his departure they were moved to say (Luke 24:32), "Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?"

Christian Science is truly opening the Scriptures to all mankind and showing them their Saviour, and again the seeker's heart warms within him as he learns and demonstrates that Christ, Truth, heals disease, saves from sin, and reveals man's God-given dominion. Through the study of Christian Science the Master's teachings awaken in us the hope, promise, and fruition of righteousness. Jesus said of the Christ which he demonstrated (Matthew 28:20), "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Today unnumbered thousands are learning from the inspired writings of Mrs. Eddy to appreciate and revere the Bible, to find in its pages spiritual guidance which indicates the solution of every problem that besets mankind. Its message is one of health and peace, which may be demonstrated by all. Though one seems in the depths of sinful degradation, sickness, or discord, there comes the loving message assuring mankind of God's untiring watch over all that reflects Him, and of the truth that not one of these phases of error has touched the man of God's creating. The realization of this fact cleanses sin, heals sickness, and establishes peace.

Christian Science elevates thought from consideration of the Bible as merely a historical compilation, which would tie humanity to outgrown rites, ceremonies, and customs, to the apprehension of the Bible as a record of the unfoldment in human consciousness of the understanding of God; and it teaches present utilization of Biblical truths. Mrs. Eddy has written on this subject on page 238 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "Rightly to read and to practise the Scriptures, their spiritual sense must be discerned, understood, and demonstrated. God being Spirit, His language and meaning are wholly spiritual. Uninspired knowledge of the translations of the Scriptures has imparted little power to practise the Word. Hence the revelation, discovery, and presentation of Christian Science—the Christ Science, or 'new tongue' of which St. Mark prophesied—became requisite in the divine order."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

For Cherishing

WHATEVER dross the moments bring,
Some hours have gifts for cherishing—
Moon-dust upon the gabled roofs,
The shine of apple twigs in sun,
The perfect print of cloven hoofs
Along the deer-worn willow run,
The hills' horizon patterning,—
Oh, these are gifts for cherishing!

JESSIE M. DOWLIN

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Treaty Framer Takes Lead In Solving Refugee Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

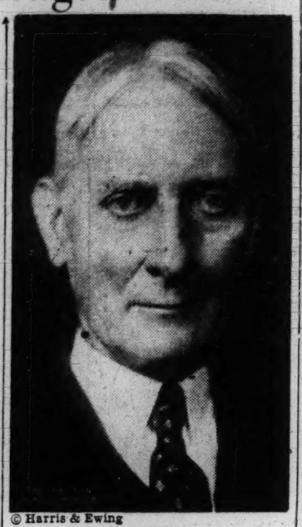
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—At the very center of the refugee problem, Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee in London, sits an American lawyer, George Rublee, whose presence is a guarantee to insiders that a resourceful, patient, practical approach is being applied to the grave task in hand.

Mr. Rublee has never been one for the limelight; but through a long lifetime he has been the man-behind-the-scenes doing a lot of the the hard-thinking and the constructively conciliating work on a series of important problems.

If any one unsung individual were to be singled out for credit in the spadework which made possible the London Naval Treaty of 1930, it would be George Rublee. If any man were to be chosen for the sage advice which in the years 1928-30 cleared up badly distorted relations between the United States and Mexico, it would be George Rublee. In both instances, he was legal adviser to the late Dwight W. Morrow; and any student of American public affairs knows that an adviser to Dwight Morrow must be quite a man.

Messrs. Morrow and Rublee were a striking pair. Mr. Rublee is well over six feet tall, big framed and spare, with a massive head, silver hair that parts in the middle and tends toward bangs in front (like Elihu Root, Hiram Johnson, and Henry L. Stimson). With all respect, Mr. Rublee is very much like an intelligent, faithful, long-limbed hunting dog. His eyes are deep-set and thoughtful, his arms hang down like the traditional Lincoln. When he would appear with Dwight Morrow, who scarcely exceeded five feet in height, who was as energetic as a batam rooster, and was sparkling with vivacity and overflowing with good-will, the two of them looked as intellectually well-matched as they were physically ill-sorted.

Mr. Rublee was born in Madison, Wis., went surprisingly to Groton and Harvard and has practiced law in Chicago, New York, and Washington ever since. He was a Wilson appointee to the Federal Trade Commission and a general governmental handy-man during the wartime period. Out of public service since 1920—having leaned toward the Democrats—he was persuaded back by Republican Dwight Morrow for a brief period from 1928-30, and now he is tackling perhaps the toughest job of his career a decade after he went to Mexico City.



© Harris & Ewing

George Rublee
Director of Intergovernmental Refugee Committee in London.

Perhaps Mr. Rublee's chief feat during the London Naval Conference was to write a complete treaty, a sort of model treaty, early in the game for Mr. Morrow to have a mark to shoot at. These two intensely practical lawyers were troubled by none of the inhibitions of the professional diplomatists. Instead of fussing around with all the hackneyed ideas and arguments, they went ahead and set up a treaty just the way they would like it. Then they proceeded to negotiate and persuade their colleagues to negotiate, to see how close they could come to the desired mark.

Perhaps, in London again, Mr. Rublee has decided exactly what he would like to do about refugees, and is seeing how close he can come to the mark. For weeks, according to the cables, he has been trying to get permission to negotiate in Berlin. When he gets there, outside opinion can rest assured that no more sage, determined, modest, and resilient negotiator could have been furnished by the United States.

Again Mr. Rublee has an oddly assorted teammate. His assistant is Robert Thompson Pell, brilliant and ingenious young State Department official, who has lots of experience in European diplomacy, is a confidant of the newspaper corps, and exactly supplies many qualities at the opposite extreme from Mr. Rublee. That is the United States' pair working on the refugee problem in London.

Minority Rights Urged in Appeal To All Europeans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The European National Minorities Congress—considerably shrunken in its scope of activity since its first meeting 14 years ago—met here recently to issue an appeal to all European Governments to assure their national minorities equal rights in both political and cultural spheres.

The appeal, contained in one of two resolutions passed by the Congress, was accompanied by a warning against reducing the political importance of minorities, financial distress, reduction of minority population figures through assimilation or forced emigration, and prevention of training of nationally educated professional classes. Unless these things were ended, it said, serious international complications would result. The other resolution defined a state's respect for other peoples' will and right to live as a moral demand.

The 50 delegates of 13 different States attending the conference this year limited their discussions to national minorities of Europe, and avoided questions of religious and political minorities. Furthermore, the Congress excluded from its activities the alteration of frontiers, seeking only peaceful solution within the States.

The Congress also refrained from accusations against any particular State. Violation of this policy caused the withdrawal of the Jewish delegation in 1933.

The extent to which the minorities have lost ground in Europe since 1918 was indicated in a point brought out by one of the speakers, in which he declared that of the 825 complaints presented to the League of Nations during 1925, only five had been settled. The rest were left unsolved.

Jewish Cultural Unit Allowed to Give Play

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP) — Activities of the Jewish Cultural Society are to start again Tuesday after being banned since Nov. 9.

On orders of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, Fritz Wisten, leading Jewish theatrical producer, was released from the Sachsenhausen concentration camp. He was told he had five days to begin showing the comedy "Rain and Wind," taken from Shakespeare, in the sole Jewish theater.

Jews complained that all Jewish newspapers through which they could advertise the forthcoming play were prohibited. Permission then was granted for the newspaper Judische Rundschau to resume publication Tuesday, but without news and advertisements—only for announcements interesting the Jewish community.

Lectures, newspapers, other than Judische Rundschau, and various Jewish community organizations still are forbidden.

Reich Eases Anti-Jewish Action Under Threat of Trade Loss

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 21—Representations in circles here responsible for Germany's diplomatic and trade relations with the outside world have produced relaxation of anti-Jewish outrages after an 11-day anti-Semitic drive.

It is apparent that the "settlement" of Jewish problems here will proceed by legal measures which in effect will pauperize the Jews through fines and sales of businesses at fantastically low prices.

[Jews who, for meritorious service to Germany during the World War, had been permitted to wear their uniforms on solemn occasions, were deported by the Associated Press today to have lost this privilege.

A decree dated November 19 and signed by Hitler and Colonel General Wilhelm Keitel, member of the Secret Council and Acting War Minister, said: "Jews who belonged to the old or new army, to the Austro-Hungarian defense force or Austrian federal army who were accorded the right to wear uniform are herewith deprived of this right."]

Continued press attacks upon England and America have certainly caused the Wilhelmstrasse much misgiving, particularly as it is not clear where all this may lead. The summoning of the American and German Ambassadors from Berlin and Washington to report to their respective capitals seems evidence that the relations between both states in the near future will be strained, though certain party circles here speak of President Roosevelt's action as a bluff in which America will have to surrender before Germany does.

But it is in the loss of foreign trade that the greatest danger is seen. It is admitted in business circles not only that Germany's foreign trade is suffering very badly just now, but that also if Jews are entirely removed from this sphere it will be calamitous, since they have so many connections invaluable to trade with the outside world. In such circumstances it may not be surprising to find that certain Jewish firms engaged in export will continue to function in spite of racial feelings.

The new Anglo-American trade treaty it is also realized here will be a blow to Greater Germany, especially in regard to such products as glass, shoes, porcelain, and gloves since this country will not benefit from the tariff reductions America now grants to England.

The Sudeten German area will be particularly badly hit since it formerly enjoyed favorable treatment under the American-Czechoslovak trade treaty.

In view of this English-American reaction to recent anti-Jewish outrages and the feared effect upon this country's foreign trade it is not surprising that the attack upon these two countries should continue. President Roosevelt, for example, is attacked throughout the press here this week end for having joined the ranks of the so-called anti-German agitators in order that "behind a cloud of dust of propaganda agitation he can hide himself from serious internal disturbances for which he is not entirely blameless."

The President then is also criticized in form of questions: Why, for example, he did not react to the treatment of Austrian Roman Catholics who, under Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg's regime, wanted to become Protestants. Why, it also is asked, did President Roosevelt congratulate Joseph Stalin, whose "hands are wringing with the blood of millions of human beings," on the twentieth anniversary of the Soviet regime?

Mr. Roosevelt's actions as far as other people are concerned are seen as a preparation for the Pan-American Conference to be held in Lima.

And it is also significent, according to reliable opinion here, that unofficial Italian representations here have clearly indicated that Italy is not pleased with this anti-English policy, coming as it does immediately after ratification of the Anglo-Italian treaty. Italy, it is said, has no desire to have to make a choice between the Rome-Berlin axis and Western democracies.

Meanwhile Jews estimate that 60,000 Jewish men have been sent to jail and concentration camps, leaving many families unable to replenish ready cash funds. But there was at least a temporary end to the wholesale arrests.

Palestine Plan Backed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A group of American Jewish leaders urged President Roosevelt yesterday to ask that Great Britain throw open Palestine to German Jews.

The request was made in a resolution adopted by a meeting of about 300 Jews from 65 Atlantic seaboard cities, who were called together by the United Palestine Appeal.

At the same time, the meeting pledged the co-operation of American Jews "in a large-scale settlement scheme which will insure the absorption of the Jewish refugees into the economic system of Palestine with general benefit not only to the Jewish population but to all inhabitants of the land."

The group heard an appeal from Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, Vice-Chairman of the United Palestine Appeal, for American Jewry to impose upon itself a "voluntary fine" of $100,000,000 to be used in aiding Jewish refugees from oppression.

Senator W. H. King (D) of Utah, addressing the meeting, urged Great Britain and the United States to undertake action to promote mass settlement of Jewish refugees in Palestine. He described a visit there some years ago and said the courage and idealism of Jewish settlers had established "a fine progressive democratic state" capable of absorbing a million Jews.

Henry Montor, Executive Director of the United Palestine Appeal, said the climate of British Guiana was unsuitable and, moreover, it had been estimated that a minimum of $100,000,000 would be required to prepare the ground for colonization there.

Myron C. Taylor, former head of the United States Steel Corporation, is scheduled to sail next week for London to confer with other members of the Intergovernmental Committee set up there to deal with political refugees.

Secretary Hull said that last week's developments in Germany had redoubled the urgency of finding new homes for hundreds of thousands of persons, but that despite requests Germany had shown no readiness yet to meet the American delegate, George Rublee, for conferences.

Another development was an appeal by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom that President Roosevelt call a special session of Congress t oincrease immigration quotas as they apply to "the victims of European pogroms."

Earlier, Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis called to confer with President Roosevelt on the best means of bringing relief to panic-stricken refugees. There were no details of their discussion.

Italian Editor Puts Query to Jews' Friends

ROME, Nov. 21 (AP) — Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, asked today why the United States and other nations which lament the treatment of Jews in Germany and Italy do not offer them sanctuary.

In a long article in the newspaper Giornale d'Italia, Signor Gayda named Britain and its dominions, and France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and several Latin American countries as well as the United States among those which, he said, had failed to make their compassion for Jews concrete.

"Why, then, are the great democracies unwilling themselves to open their doors and repopulate their territories with Jews for whom they pretend to dedicate so much verbal pity and civilized solidarity?" he asked.

Reich Is Agreeable To All Other Lands Being Pro-Jewish

REICHENBERG, Sudetenland, Nov. 21 (AP)—Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels said Nov. 19 that it was Germany's wish that the world "become so pro-Jewish that it would take our Jews off our hands."

"We do not want to export anti-Semitism; on the contrary we want to export Semites," he said in an 85-minute speech delivered in connection with the forthcoming Dec. 4 supplementary elections to admit Sudeten Germans to the Reichstag.

Turning to the recent Czechoslovak crisis, Dr. Goebbels described how Herr Hitler determined in advance the date he would take action in Sudetenland if his territorial demands were not met.

"He did not play all his trumps at first," he said.

"The first thing he did was to fortify the western frontier so as to eliminate danger from this quarter.

"Others said the Nazis were threatening war. It is just because we threatened war that war was avoided.

"True we took risks, but adding 10,000,000 people to our nation was worth taking risks for."

Dr. Goebbels said that "as far as human foresight goes" no international crises were expected to arise from either the Sudetenland annexation or the Jewish issue.

Hitler Receives New Diplomats

BERLIN, Nov. 21 (AP)—Roberto Despradel, new Dominican Minister, presented his credentials today to Reichsführer Hitler at Berchtesgaden. He was one of four diplomats who saw the Chancellor in succession for the same purpose.

The other new Emissaries were Lieut.-Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador; Viscount Jacques Davignon, Belgian Ambassador, and M. Fico, Albanian Minister.

Pulpits and Public Meetings In U. S. Protest Outrages

By the Associated Press

Nationally planned services for German Jews were held in churches, synagogues, and meeting halls in the United States yesterday.

A Detroit mass meeting of various faiths and races adopted a resolution calling for an embargo on trade with Germany after hearing Gov. Frank Murphy declare, "We cannot remain silent in the face of evil."

Isador S. Worth, National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, speaking at New Haven, Conn., likewise urged a "rigid boycott" of all German goods and services.

William Cardinal O'Connell told the Federation of College (Roman) Catholic Clubs in Boston that "a little group" in Germany was "trying to cast out not only the Jews, but God himself."

A mass meeting of Italian-Americans in New York cheered when speakers attacked both Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler for their anti-semitic measures and when Representative-Elect Vito Marcantonio (R) of New York demanded that President Roosevelt keep Ambassador Hugh Wilson in this country when he returns from Berlin.

In hundreds of pulpits, President Roosevelt's recent comment on treatment of Jews was praised.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, addressing the Free Synagogue he founded in New York, said, "America has saved its soul" through Mr Roosevelt's voice.

The former Portland, Ore., pastor and founder of the Zionist Organization in America opposed William Randolph Hearst's proposal to settle Jews in former German colonies, insisting England "must open the doors of Palestine to Jews."

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes, founder of the independent Community Church in New York and member of a mission which went to Palestine in behalf of Jews, said that country "can receive only a few thousand." At special services which he conducted, Dr. Holmes proposed temporary asylum for German Jews in America and Northern European countries.

The Executive Council of New York State Polish Clubs, at Syracuse, N. Y., adopted resolutions decrying the fate of German Jews.

Earlier in Indianapolis, a resolution denouncing the German Government for its anti-Jewish acts was adopted by the American Legion's Executive Committee. Copies were sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

Canadian Protests Voiced

TORONTO, Nov. 21 (CP)—Mass meetings throughout Canada yesterday urged that the Dominion do its share to alleviate the plight of Jews in Nazi Germany and registered protests against Germany's anti-Jewish campaign.

A Vancouver meeting adopted a resolution that Canada's door be opened to "an appreciable number of Jewish refugees from Germany."

In Ontario, protest meetings jammed halls in Toronto, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Kitchener, London, and Kirkland Lake.

Under the auspices of the League of Nations Society, a Winnipeg meeting adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to take such action as it deemed necessary to put an end to the anti-Jewish campaign in Germany.

Sailings Mondays and Wednesdays to
NOVA SCOTIA
(YARMOUTH)
$9 ONE WAY $18 ROUND TRIP

Sailings Wednesdays to
NEW BRUNSWICK
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All sailings from INDIA WHARF (South Side), Boston, at 5 P. M. Due Yarmouth following mornings at 7; Saint John, Thursdays at 3 P. M. Return sailings from Saint John Fridays at 8 A. M.; from Yarmouth Tuesdays and Fridays at 6:30 P. M. (U. S. times are E. S. T. Canadian times, A. T.)

Connecting train service to interior points in Nova Scotia

Passengers holding through tickets to interior points in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island may occupy staterooms Thursday nights without charge, while ship is lying in Saint John.

Staterooms $2.25 up—good for two people

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The twice-a-week Super Chief is the only solid-Pullman 39¾-hour streamliner between Chicago and California. The Chief, also with new streamlined equipment, is the many-hours-fastest and only extra-fare solid-Pullman *daily* train between Chicago and California.

The popularity of these famous western trains—flag-bearers of Santa Fe's great fleet of 15 streamliners—suggests the advisability of early reservations.

The Super-Chief leaves Chicago 7:15 pm Tuesdays and Saturdays

The Chief leaves Chicago 12:01 pm daily

● *For reservations on the Super Chief or Chief or any other Santa Fe trains, ask*

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5. *Summer Street Office . . . 88 Summer Street
6. Washington Street Office . . . 588 Washington Street
7. *Temple Place Office . . . 52 Temple Place
8. West End Office . . . 132 Cambridge Street
9. North End Office . . . 260 Hanover Street
10. Canal Street Office . . . 104 Canal Street
Uptown
11. *Uptown Office . . . 426 Boylston Street
12. Massachusetts Avenue Office . . . 83 Massachusetts Avenue
13. *Huntington Avenue Office . . . 238 Huntington Avenue
14. South End Office . . . 1199 Washington Street
Suburbs
15. *Allston Office . . . 136 Brighton Avenue
16. Brighton Office . . . 362 Washington Street
17. *Dudley Street Office . . . 114 Dudley Street
18. *Uphams Corner Office . . . 535 Columbia Road
19. *Fields Corner Office . . . 1440 Dorchester Avenue
20. Codman Square Office . . . 592 Washington Street
21. *Jamaica Plain Office . . . 677 Centre Street
22. *Hyde Park Office . . . 1219 River Street
23. *Roslindale Office . . . 1 Belgrade Avenue
24. West Roxbury Office . . . 1872 Centre Street
*Indicates Branches having Safe Deposit Vaults.
CHELSEA
MYSTIC RIVER
CHARLESTOWN
NAVY YARD
EAST BOSTON
DOWNTOWN
BOSTON HARBOR
BRIGHTON
ALLSTON
UPTOWN
SOUTH BOSTON
DUDLEY STREET
DORCHESTER
UPHAMS CORNER
BAY
JAMAICA PLAIN
FRANKLIN PARK
FIELDS CORNER
NEPONSET RIVER
CODMAN SQUARE
ROSLINDALE
WEST ROXBURY
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1938

Terrarium: A Hint For TheHoliday

Piano factories going full blast to keep up with demand; Waltham adds new industries.

Let's Explore
By the Staff

That terrarium exhibit opening today at the New England Museum of Natural History carries a suggestion and a lesson.

The suggestion is that after that turkey dinner Thursday the family take to the woods for a hike to collect tiny bits of greenery and a few red berries to produce a miniature garden under glass.

The lesson contains direction for installing first a layer of fine gravel, then some powdered or broken charcoal, then a soft spongy bed of peat moss and leaf mold in a tank or goldfish bowl. After planting bits of moss, a small fern or two, colorful lichens, bits of old bark, etc., add a wee amount of moisture. Result—Terrarium.

Piano factories are running at full blast to keep up with the demand as the holiday season draws nearer, according to Jerome F. Murphy, Jr., Vice-President of M. Steinert & Sons Company of Boston. Mr. Murphy reports that it is expected that around 100,000 pianos will have been made in the United States in 1938. In the long run the radio and the musical movie—which at first seemed to be turning music lovers away from their pianos—have stimulated a geat swing of interest back to the piano as the logical center for musical activity at home.

Say Waltham, and most people think of watches. But something more than ticking has been coming out of that city lately. In fact the community is well in the front of the movement for diversification of industry. It was glad news to the Waltham Rotary Club when it was told at its last meeting by Earl J. Arnold, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, that 54 new industries have become established in the city since 1929. Nothing but a lack of skilled abor prevented further expansion of some of these industries, too, he decared. One dress concern, for instance, has been forced lately to leave 30 machines idle because of inability to find operators for them.

School superintendents attending the annual meeting of their New England Association heard one speaker who certainly was qualified by scholarship experience to have an insight into their problems, whether problems of a metropolitan high school or the little red schoolhouse in the dell. That speaker was Dr. Reuben T. Shaw of Philadelphia. The "Dr." represents a Ph.D. degree conferred by the University of Pennsylvania. At the other end of his educational career stand eight years in a one-room country schoolhouse in Delaware, Ohio, where as a farm boy, Dr. Shaw learned his three R's. As President of the National Education Association, he continually stresses the importance of education in a democracy. His preachment is: "So fundamental is education in the functioning of a democratic government that teaching is unquestionably the most important profession in keeping democracy alive."

The sound of steel rolling on steel will echo soon for the last time on 10 abandoned sections of the Old Colony railroad, totalling a little more than 44 miles in length. Trustees for the road have petitioned for authority to sell the tracks and bridges on these segments and bids for the work for removal have been invited. The rusty tracks, hidden very neatly by weeds this summer, will pay the last railroad contribution from these abandoned lines when they are sold—some 4,000 tons or more of them—for scrap. What will become of the narrow rights-of-way—three miles here, six miles there—is a matter for interesting speculation. Perhaps, like the Lackawanna Trail in Pennsylvania, they will eventually become pieces of ideally graded and gently curved highway. Perhaps part of them will join the Indian mounds as historical relics for the interested consideration of future generations.

Large and perfect crystals of such optical minerals as quartz, calcite and fluorite used for lenses and various types of prisms, are so rare that the arrival of an excellent 63-pound specimen of quartz for the Bausch and Lomb vaults makes news. It came from the Diaomontina section of Brazil where it was extracted from beneath a solid cliff of inferior rock. Though quartz, a form of silica occuring in hexagonal crystals is distributed throughout the world, no deposits of value in optics is found in the United States. Brazil has the chief source of supply. Quartz is particularly desirable in the construction of spectrographs, spectrometers and monochromators.

Sky-voyaging reindeer need pay scant attention to customs regulations at national boundaries—but Christmas gifts going abroad by international parcel post aren't quite so fortunate. In fact, they are all too apt to arrive at their destinations in company with a nice little bill for customs duties. Anyone who wants to make sure, though, that their gifts are received with nothing but good cheer, can now find out just what the duty on their presents will be by calling the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on the 18th floor of the Customhouse in Boston. They cannot prepay the duties, but they can send an international money order for the amount with their greetings. This information service by the Bureau is free.

Bay State and Boston Exchange Checks

By a Staff Photographer

William E. Hurley
State Treasurer

James J. McCarthy
City of Boston Treasurer

Merritt Thompson
(Standing) City of Boston Collector

'Five Year Plan' Urged for Budget In Concord, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21—This city is considering the adoption of a "five-year plan" for its municipal financial operations.

Various authorities have taken the stand that this city, as well as others, would be much better off if budgeting were handled on a long-term basis.

Starting the first of the year there will be a new factor in the city's future financial course. A new Planning Board, with its membership cooperating with the State Planning Commission, will then have its first opportunity to assist in preparing the municipal budget. The Planning Board will work with the various municipal departments in compiling the budget ultimately to be submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen.

The Planning Board is expected to look at the City's financial program from a long-range basis. Whether or not such a policy will be adopted by the City Government remains to be seen. Mayor John W. Storrs is taking no stand on the question. He declares that since he took office five years ago the City has been working toward a long-term program of street construction and park maintenance. "We have seen a gradual extension of permanent highways on Warren and South Main Streets, and the City Highway Department has a definite expansion program for the next three years, which will give us permanent surfaces in Pleasant and State Streets," he says.

Mayor Storrs points out that the other municipal departments are making plans on a long-term basis.

"We have made slow but certain progress in that direction," declares the Mayor, "principally because the public is gradually being educated in the advantages of a planned program, which looks more than 12 months ahead."

German Exile to Speak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 21—Undergraduate representatives from 53 New England and southeastern Canadian universities and colleges will be brought a picture of Germany and general European conditions of today in an address by Prof. Hans Simons of the New School for Social Research at the annual conference of International Relations Clubs held this year at the University of New Hampshire, Dec. 9 and 10. A voluntary exile to this country from Germany, Professor Simons has lectured at various international conferences.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and not quite so cold tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness, with rising temperature Tuesday, turning to rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and Wednesday night; moderate and increasing southeast and south winds.

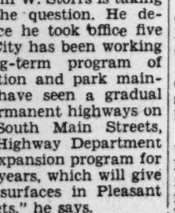
All New England States, Except Maine: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Tuesday night and Wednesday; colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Maine: Fair, slightly warmer in southwest portion tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; rain Tuesday night or Wednesday; colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds, becoming fresh Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period Nov. 21 to Nov. 26, 1938, Inclusive:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except rain middle of week and possibly snow flurries from Northern New York to Northern Maine Monday; colder Monday, warmer middle of week, colder Thursday night and Friday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	27	Minneapolis	40	28
Bermuda	74	70	New Orleans	54	52
Chicago	42	42	New York	42	42
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	48	46
Helena	16	4	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	50	50	St. Louis	46	44
Miami	73	66	San Francisco	60	56
			Washington	43	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 21.
B—Minimum, Nov. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:57 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 11.07 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:48 p. m.

Boston Tax Rate Of $44.30 Next Year Forecast

A rise of $3 more in the Boston tax rate, already at the highest point in its history, was forecast today by the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. A rate of $44.30 was seen as likely.

This prediction was made as City and State officials held their annual ceremony of exchanging checks, disclosing an increase over last year in the balance due the State from the City.

At the ceremonies, William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, handed a check for $3,870,963 to City Collector Merritt Thompson, as Boston's share of the State income tax, corporation tax, and minor revenues.

Larger Check

Mr. Hurley then received a much larger check from James J. McCarthy, Treasurer of Boston, in the sum of $9,944,851. This represented Bostons' share of the State tax levied on cities and towns, its share of the Metropolitan assessments, El deficit and other bills.

The difference between the two checks comes out of the pockets of Boston taxpayers. The figure is not quite so large as it seems, however, for the State paid the City the sum of $2,052,350 on account last March and the money paid today is the balance due.

State officials said, however, that the balance for the year paid by Boston to the State is greater than in the preceding year. This boost is attributed by observers to the higher State tax levied on cities and towns as a result of a large emergency public works appropriation passed by the Legislature at the insistence of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Indicating Tax Rise

The increase in State tax was cited by E. J. Brehaut, Manager of the Civic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, as one factor indicating an increase in the 1939 tax rate. Other factors, he said, are a larger El deficit and the probability of further reductions in real estate assessments.

In issuing his forecast, Mr. Brehaut pointed out that many factors are still uncertain and said his figure is not to be taken as a final estimate. This points was emphasized by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin in commenting later upon the forecast.

While Mr. Tobin has predicted on several occasions that the tax rate for next year will be higher than the present figure of $41.30 per $1,000 valuation, he has not named a specific figure. An upturn in business, he said today, might have a decided effect upon the tax rate. It will be the last of December before all the facts are gathered and an accurate prediction can be made, he added.

Rhode Island Bids For Recognition As Apple-Growing State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., Nov. 21—Not so many moons ago the potato growers of the South County broke into print to tell producers in Maine, Long Island, and Idaho their laurels were in danger.

Now from the northern sections comes the announcement that Rhode Island apple growers intend to make a serious bid for the nation's business.

There are about 30 apple growers in Rhode Island and the total yearly yield from their orchards is about 300,000 bushels. New methods are constantly being introduced by the experimental station at the Rhode Island State College and crops are yearly reaching a better state of perfection.

No matter how ambitious the plans of the local growers are the recent hurrican put a serious obstacle in the path. Sayles Steere of Chepatchet, President of the R. I. Fruit Growers' Association, claims that about 50 per cent of the fruit-bearing trees in the State were either destroyed or seriously damaged.

The growers, however, are trying to salvage as many trees as possible.

N. E. Grapples Task of Saving Fallen Timber

Reforesting storm areas goes with salvage of $10,000,000 worth of logs now prostrate.

Unquestionably, the greatest wholesale lumbering operation since the denuding of the great primeval white pine belt is today going on in a considerable portion of New England. But this time the theme is the urgency of emergency conservation rather than the urgency of money getting which swings the ax. It is a big industry.

With a veritable Paul Bunyan stride the Sept. 21 hurricane swept up through the New England States from Long Island Sound to the Canadian border, cutting vast swathes through the woodlands. With its passing some 5,000,000,000 board feet of timber was felled.

It wasn't a neat job. Stumpage was irregular. Much of the timber was torn out by the roots. Some was snapped like matchwood midway up the bole. But there it lies, tiers of wind-ravaged trees—pine and maple, elm and oak—pointing long, accusing fingers northward, as though to give mute evidence that yonder fled the culprit wind.

Taking a general average of $2 per 1,000 feet on the stump, this means that something like $10,000,000 now lies flat in New England. And so long as it thus remains it represents a fast depreciating currency. Moth and rust may not corrupt, but insect borers and frost and fire may. Lying there it is just so much windfall, but, harvested and marketed, it represents houses and picket fences, clothespins and ironing boards, chairs and cabinets and wooden gadgets, commodities for the people, jobs for the workers, smoke from factory chimneys.

Millions Lying on Ground

The most recent estimates made by the experts of the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration show that approximately 1,640,000,000 board feet of timber is being salvaged in the six states, and this alone represents $3,280,000 that is being picked off New England's hillsides. What this represents when costs for haulage, sawing, processing and marketing are added runs into big business.

This, briefly and by no means entirely, is the problem which has brought a renaissance of forestry plans and forestry operations to New England. Paramount at the present time is the necessity of salvaging the fallen timber, but integrated with this activity are plans for the rehabilitation of forest lands, for the stimulation of silviculture, the institution of orderly marketing methods, and the encouragement of wise forestry practices. Thus the hurricane's aftermath is being improved as an opportunity for the wide introduction of forward-looking methods in New England's wooded hills.

With the functioning of federal aid logs are already being cut and hauled to designated ponds and dry-storage places. With money loaned by the RFC through the Disaster Loan Corporation, the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, a branch of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, sends out, in payment for logs delivered, weekly checks amounting to 80 per cent of the pegged price (which runs from $12 to $22 per 1,000 log scale), agreeing to make further payments when the timber is finally sold. Meanwhile, the Administration proposes to establish stabilization measures to discourage the demoralization of market prices for logs and other forest products. This will likewise contribute to a normal flow of lumber to the wood processing plants.

Problems Within Problems

But problems sometimes develop within problems. One such, in the timber salvaging operations, is pointed out by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association, who finds that the State contract work, whereby an out-of-state contractor operates under a cost-plus 20 per cent system, contributes to the employing of inexperienced men at the 62½-cent-an-hour wage set by the State, and works a hardship on private owners, since a wage rate running some 25 per cent above prevailing

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Neighbors at the Breakfast Table

By a Staff Photographer

Angus L. MacDonald
Premier of Nova Scotia.

Maurice J. Tobin
Mayor of Boston.

At function at the Parker House given by Mayor Tobin in honor of the visiting Canadian official.

Nova Scotia Head Calls Trade Pact Friendship Bond

(Continued from Page 1)

the Liberal party in Nova Scotia which corresponds, an aide said, to the Democratic party in the United States, but not the New Deal wing. He is a former Professor of law at Dalhousie University, Halifax. He took postgraduate work at Harvard, studying under former Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School.

In 1930 Mr. MacDonald was chosen leader of the Liberal Party which at the time was a minority party in Nova Scotia. Three years later he became Premier and since then the party has increased its strength until today it controls 25 of the 30 seats in the Legislature.

Mr. MacDonald enjoys golf and curling but public leaders these days, he says, have little or no time to pursue hobbies.

Employment Found Steadily Rising In Worcester Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21—For the past two months employment has been steadily increasing among the City's smaller industrial plants, while production hours in the larger plants have showed a marked increase. The higher operating schedules in the automobile business, plus the distinct changes in the 1939 models which necessitate much retooling, has reached most favorably to the city's numerous machine tool plants.

Hundreds of men and women have returned to jobs in private industry during the period mentioned, and whereas many have been re-employed in some of the larger establishments, most of those who have gotten back on payrolls have been absorbed by plants employing from 50 to 200 people.

The Worcester branch of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Commission reported that about 400 persons have been dropped from its lists each week for the past several weeks in order to return to old or new jobs. In September, applications for unemployment compensation were averaging 250 a week. In October they dropped to about 200, while now they are below 150.

Production at the American Steel and Wire Company plant, one of Worcester's largest establishments, has climbed to about 60 per cent of capacity, according to District Manager Carl I. Collins, as compared with a low point of 30 per cent in the summer.

Bay State Democrats Face Selection of New Chairman

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Choice of a new Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to succeed Joseph McGrath is one of the important tasks now facing the Democratic party which for the first time in eight years finds itself the minority in Massachusetts.

Mr. McGrath is due to retire in January, it is believed. Although Mr. McGrath became Collector of Customs, Massachusetts District, in July, a position which prohibits holding of party office, he retained the chairmanship through a technicality.

To satisfy the Treasury Department in Washington, Mr. McGrath submitted his resignation to the Committee in the early summer. The Committee failed to act on the resignation. Thus Mr. McGrath continued as Chairman, and Washington considered his action sufficient to meet requirements.

Took Major Part

As a result Mr. McGrath, despite Federal rules, took a major part in the recent Democratic campaign which ended in almost complete defeat for the party.

Now, with no further state campaign coming up for two years, Mr. McGrath will step out shortly after the first of the year.

The two most prominently mentioned possible successors are Joseph J. Mulhern, former State Senator, and Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, who was defeated for re-election.

Mr. Buckley, however, may not be available for the position inasmuch as he is negotiating for other employment, the type of which would necessarily eliminate him as a candidate.

The chairmanship at present is an unpaid post and Mr. Buckley insists he cannot afford to take an unpaid post unless he obtains other employment outside. Although there has been some talk of making the chairmanship a $5,000 a year appointment, nothing definite has yet been done.

Leaders Must Agree

Meanwhile, the various party leaders must agree on a candidate. Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, sole Democratic survivor in the recent state election, James M. Curley, defeated candidate for Governor, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and several others are included among those leaders.

Of course, Mr. Dever should have the first chance to approve or disapprove the choice, being the party's standard bearer for the next two years. It is felt in some quarters that Mr. Dever would not approve a Buckley appointment which would afford the State Auditor an opportunity to remain a prominent political figure. This contention is based upon the assumption that Mr. Dever may consider him a dangerous potential opponent in the future.

Beside Mr. Mulhern and Mr. Buckley several other persons are mentioned as possible successors to Mr. McGrath but all such talk is as yet under cover. E. M. M.

Counterfeit Ring, Biggest in N. E., Declared Broken

Federal officials announced in Boston today that with the indictment of 16 men and four women by a Federal Grand Jury they had broken up the largest counterfeit operations in New England's history.

Some $12,000 in counterfeit $5 and $10 bills had been passed since last May, according to Arthur B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney in Boston. He gave credit for the apprehension of the group to Harry B. Barker, chief of the secret service for this district.

The printing plant, which was reported as not yet found, was believed to be in New York.

Citizens of Town Pledge $6,700 to Reopen Factory

ROCKLAND, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—This town's leading citizens, shoe workers and unemployed, yesterday pledged $6,700 toward a fund of $12,500 to be used for reopening a shoe factory that shut down four years ago because of lack of business.

The goal must be reached by Wednesday, said Dr. Joseph Lelyveld, President of the Rockland Civic Council, or the Keith Shoe Company, of Brockton, which planned to occupy the old Lynch Company factory and manufacture women's shoes, would go elsewhere.

Five hundred persons attended the "Industrial Town Meeting," at which civic leaders expressed hope 200 workers—one third of the town's total unemployed—would be able to return to their jobs.

Ship Plant At Fore River At High Peak

With 6,000 employees the firm reaches greatest number of workers in its peacetime history.

Boston Today

The largest peacetime labor force in the history of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's Fore River plant reported for work this morning. It numbered 6,000 and the firm announced that with receipt of the order for building the new $50,000,000 first line battleship this peak of employment will continue for at least three years.

Merchants of Quincy received this news with particular jubilation, for a large proportion of the shipyard employees reside in Quincy and shop in that city.

While considerable time must be spent in drawing plans before the keel of the new battleship can even be laid, officials this morning said that several hundred men will be put to work at once enlarging the plant facilities. Yard officials could not confirm reports that the new ship will be named Massachusetts, although that report was prevalent in Washington today.

In addition to the warship, the Fore River plant now is building the air craft carrier Wasp, three destroyers, three vessels for the Panama Railroad lines; four combination passenger and freight vessels for the American Export Lines, and a new streamlined diesel fishing trawler.

His Sightseeing Tour Was Dished

Boston shipping news reporters today were laughing at the story of the stowaway who went to see the world but wound up "bathing" the dishes in the ship's galley.

They got the story when the American Shipper, a United States Lines vessel, arrived in Boston with a general cargo, one passenger for Boston, and 31 passengers for New York.

It seems that Harold Williams, a New York youth who graduated from the George Washington High School last year, got tired of waiting for his "ship to come home," took matters into his own hands, and when the American Shipper sailed several weeks ago from New York, Harold was aboard, though this fact was then unknown to the crew.

Discovered, Harold was put to work washing dishes both on the outward and inward voyages. The British authorities wouldn't let him land. The American immigration authorities here were satisfied as to his American citizenship but he was sent to New York, still presumably washing dishes, before embarking. So he saw but little of the world and the sea only at rare intervals, in a heavy schedule of dishwashing.

Dedham Project Approved by WPA

Dedham was among one of the 11 cities and towns today that received the Public Works Administration's approval of grants for projects in Maine and Massachusetts, it was announced through the WPA New York office.

A grant of $33,750 has been awarded to the town of Dedham for the construction of a new fire house, of which the total cost has been estimated at $75,000.

Other Massachusetts towns to receive grants are New Bedford, which has been awarded $337,984 for a Memorial Building, estimated cost, $751,075; Framingham: water system improvements, $78,300 grant estimated cost $174,000; Dalton: water filtration plant, $44,730 grant, estimated cost $99,400.

Seven cities and towns in Maine all received substantial appropriations, outstanding of which was Portland's grant of $111,285 for water lines and standpipes with an estimated cost of $247,300.

Landon Accepts B. U. Chairmanship

Alfred M. Landon, former Governor of Kansas, has just accepted the Honorary Chairmanship of the Boston University School of Theology Century of Service Committee, it was announced today by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University.

Mr. Landon will be host at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City on Wednesday where plans for the School's future will be discussed, Dr. Marsh said.

Movie Camera Records State College History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 21—A history of Massachusetts State College "written" by a movie camera instead of a pen has just been started by Prof. Rollin H. Barrett, college cinematographer, who is filming a continuous history of activities at the State College.

Included in the movie record will be pictures of faculty and students, college buildings, campus improvements, winter carnival, and other special events. Professor Barrett also plans to take his camera into the classroom and laboratories to get pictures of present teaching techniques and equipment for comparison in the future.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"American Landscape," presented by the Playwright's Company. Maxwell Anderson, S. N. Behrman, Sidney Howard and Elmer Rice. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy in Society," featuring Mischa Auer, Mary Boland, and Edward Everett Horton. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Also "Annabella Takes a Tour," with Jack Oakie. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.

B. F. O. Boston—
"My Lucky Star," featuring Sonja Heni. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Time Out for Murder," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:05, 8:50.

Coolidge Corner—
John Barrymore in "Hold That Co-Ed." 3:44, 6:48, 9:56 Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross. 2:07, 5:11, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"Brother Rat," starring Wayne Morris, Priscilla Lane, and Eddie Albert. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 8:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Five of a Kind," with the Quints. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with Mary Carlisle. Fenway 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:45, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Wild and Woolly," with Jane Withers. Also "Cover the Waterfront." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Radio Program 10

Exeter—
Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." 3:20, 6:10, 9. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 2:10 5, 7:50

Fine Arts—
"Amphitryon" starring Henri Garat. A French film comedy satire. 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:45. Also "National Dances." 1, 3, 5:05 7:10, 9:15.

Tremont—
W. C. Fields, Charles Laughton, Gary Cooper and George Raft in "If I Had a Million." Also "International Settlement" featuring Dolores Del Rio. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans Lux—
"Bermuda," color travelog. "They're Always Caught," Walt Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore, Joan Davis, and George Murphy. 2:45, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Room Service," starring the Marx Brothers. 1:20 4:10, 7:05, 10.

Metropolitan—
"The Sisters," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:25 9:45. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy," 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"Did Napoleon Escape From St. Helena?" "Travel to China," "Grid Rules." "How to Raise a Dog," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney in "Stablemates." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "Listen, Darling," with Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. Orpheum: 11:40 a. m. Both theaters: 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Brookline Village—
"King of Alcatraz," with Lloyd Nolan. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also "Four Daughters," featuring the Lane Sisters and Claude Rains.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Wallace Beery, Frank Morgan and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Port of Seven Seas." Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
The Marx Brothers in "Room Service." 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "King of Alcatraz," with J. Carroll Naish. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Strand—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." Also "Blotto" featuring Laurel and Hardy.

Music

Boston Opera House—
"La Boheme," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Bianca Saroya, Leola Turner, Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Stefan Kozakevich, Natale Cervi. 8:30.

Brown Hall—
Song recital by Fenton Charles, tenor, New England Conservatory of Music, 8:15.

Symphony Hall—
Concert by John Charles Thomas, baritone. 8:30

Other Events

New England Town Hall—
Inaugural dinner meeting will be held at the Boston City Club. 7.

The Dickens Fellowship—
The meeting will be held in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church. 8

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Ancient Gems by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Hotel Vendome—
Last in the series of concerts by Olga Averino, soprano. Alexei Haieff, accompanist. 4.

San Carlo Opera Calendar

Boston Opera House—
"Cavalleria Rusticana"; Norina Greco, Charlotte Bruno, Rolf Gerard and Stefan Kozakevich. Tuesday. "Faust"; Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno; Rolf Gerard, Ivan Petroff and Harold Kravitt. Wednesday, Nov. 23.
"Hansel and Gretel"; Marie Zara, Charlotte Bruno, Dorothy Dickson and Stefan Kozakevich. Thanksgiving matinee, Nov. 24.
"La Traviata"; Lucille Meusel Dorothy Dickson; Dimitri Onofrei, Ivan Petroff, Francesco Curci, Natale Cervi. Thursday, No. 24.
"Madame Butterfly"; Hisi Koyke and Charlotte Bruno; Rolf Gerard, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci, Natale Cervi. Friday, Nov. 25.
"Carmen"; Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Mildred Baldwin, Dorothy Dickson; Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci and Natale Cervi. Saturday matinee, Nov. 26.
"Il Trovatore"; Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Dorothy Dickson; Aroldo Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Saturday, Nov. 26.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.
Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

New England Grapples Task Of Saving Fallen Timber

(Continued from Page 9)

rates for capable woodsmen draws men away from private timber owners.

Even could men be found, these owners complain, the $5 a day rate makes it uneconomical to cut and haul felled timber. Mr. Reynold's proposal is that contract work should be eliminated and the salvage and fire hazard removal be supervised by the superintendents of the State properties and that the Department of Conservation undertake the work with its own men plus such extra labor as is needed to be drawn from local sources and paid the prevailing wage. This, he says, "will mean economical salvaging and fire clearing for the State and give private owners an opportunity to save something out of the wreckage of their woodlands."

Such revelations have stimulated the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations and other agencies to further investigate contracts for flood and hurricane rehabilitation work amounting to $9,000,000. Costs as high as $100 for the removal of 1,000 board feet of timber have been reported.

Much Assistance Needed

That private owners need all the assistance and protection that public and private organizations can offer, is abundantly manifested as one follows the path of the hurricane and talks with the citizens. On many a farm the picturesque woodlot, to which the owner often looked with some complacency, is gone. That woodlot was the farmer's backlog. When ready money was lacking for the taxes or other special purposes it was to the woodlot the owner turned for assistance. In many an instance that friend in need is no more, and it may be 20 years before another takes its place. One story—a mild one—is fairly typical. It is the story of Herbert Cloud of Union Village, Vt.

Mr. Cloud was the owner of a maple grove on the slope adjacent to the Connecticut River. About 700 prime trees in this grove yielded their annual run of sap, which the owner converted into maple syrup—about 500 gallons of it. Syrup sells for about $2 a gallon. Thus Mr. Cloud's annual income from his sugar maple grove was around $1,000, and this thousand constituted about his only income.

After the storm had passed, Mr. Cloud counted his trees. Just about 525 of them were down—the best of them. The trees that were left standing were younger trees, yielding about half as much sap. So along next February or March, when the "sugar snow" falls mushy on the frozen hillsides and the sap begins to rise, Mr. Cloud may expect to produce about 125 gallons of syrup. From $1,000 annually, his income has dropped to about $250.

It is the Cloud families in New England that the immediate lumbering operations are designed to help, and perhaps the most practical immediate aid is governmental. But as it progresses forest-minded people look to the future. This week, for instance, Owen Johnson, of Manchester, N. H., chairman of the State Committee on Timber Salvage, addressed a group of New Hampshireites that gathered at Boston at the behest of the New England Council. Co-operation, he told them, is the keynote to which to tune efforts of salvaging and rehabilitation.

All Must Co-operate

"The preservation of New England's lumber industry, which normally brings millions of dollars into the region each year and provides work for thousands of men," declared Mr. Johnson, "can only be accomplished by the co-operation of all New England interests in buying and storing logs and manufacturing and selling lumber. All timber not salvaged within a limited time will spoil.

"A survey recently completed in New Hampshire shows that 25 years of normal cut, present and prospective, is on the ground. Haste is in order if one-fifth or less is to be sawed this year. The balance can then be stored in ponds and sawed in the next three or four years.

"Land must be restored to proper conditions for growing new crops and also encouraging growth of best sorts on millions of acres of sprout and waste land. This means practical forestry on a large scale, with experienced experts to advise and competent executives to carry out intelligent and far-seeing plans. This is a challenge to foresters."

Encouragement for those who look to the prospects of stimulating the future timber crops is contained in the advice of Earl W. Tinker, Assistant Chief of the United States Forest Service, who came to Boston to address agricultural leaders and timberland owners, at the New England Conference meeting.

Mr. Tinker is of the firm opinion that scientific forestry in New England is a sound banking risk offering a reasonable and assured return from investments. He believes that the hurricane rehabilitation work is New England's great opportunity to introduce the wide acceptance of forestry and forest production as a "part of general land use economy." He predicts that "the initiative and vision of the New England people" will see to this. Says he:

Can Grow Best Woods

"As a basic resource, New England still possesses soils capable of producing the finest wood for general uses that grows. White pine has no competitor as a construction material. Much is heard of the rapid growth of the pine forests in the South but the per acre production from the old fields and eroded hillsides of New England compares favorably with southern production.

"This is a challenge to the people of this region, to chart a course, develop a plan and put it into effect without drifting with the tide. Not to do so would represent a major lost opportunity."

Similarly, seizing the same occasion, Frank A. Aaltonen, specialist in co-operative organization and management, urges that co-operative processing and marketing offer the most effective solution to the vast problem raised by the hurricane. He suggests that New England forest owners form a New England-wide co-operative if possible, state-wide co-operatives if necessary.

"I do not believe," says he, "that forest owners should run to the government for help until they have positively exhausted all the means at their own command. And certainly, it cannot be said that means have been exhausted when the process and technique of co-operative action has scarcely been given consideration in this connection."

Meanwhile federal and state and private agencies continue to function, the portable saw mills continue to whine in the autumn air, the lumberjacks tilt their cant hooks, and logs roll down sluices, and government and private checks change hands and the lumbering operation goes on in a sort of industrial obligato to the sound of many voices discussing plans and methods and ideals for New England's forest rehabilitation on a larger scale than the section has known for many years.

Pirate Flag Hung Above Consulate

Some one with strong anti-Nazi feelings and an inclination to practical joking hung a pirate's flag near the German Consulate today, but it was quickly taken down.

The flag was black, like the "Jolly Rogers" of old, with a skull and cross bones in white and the word "Hitlerism" in large letters across the skull and bones.

Approximately four feet by six feet in size, it was hung from the coping of the Board of Trade Building, 131 State Street, on the fourth floor of which the Consulate is located. It was so high, however, that few persons saw it, except Patrolman William Carroll who is assigned to the Consulate. The patrolman removed it at 10 a. m.

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WESTMINSTER AT MATHEWSON ST., PROVIDENCE

Pictures Do Not Begin to Show the Damage to Forest Growth

Sample of How Millions of Trees Were Uprooted — He Looks It Over — Logs Are Trimmed and Stored in Ponds

Whoa, Back Up English Goes Into Reverse

New extremes of both serious and humorous research—ranging all the way from a recommendation for a "blindfold test" to decide the tone quality of violins to a dissertation on the phonetic problems of "reverse English"—were the highlights of the recent session of the National Acoustical Society, held in Paine Hall, at Harvard University.

Frederick A. Saunders, Professor of Physics at Harvard whose unusual laboratory experiments comparing the tone characteristics of cheap and expensive violins recently enlisted the interest and cooperation of Jascha Heifetz, noted violinist, was the proponent of the "blindfold test," while E. W. Kellog, research head of R. C. A.-Victor Company in Camden, N. J., both amused and fascinated the Society members by revealing the acoustical discoveries made by reading or singing completely backward—which means not only reading a paragraph from bottom to top, but also pronouncing each individual word in reverse. To Mr. Kellog, therefore, the word "now" became "won."

Members of the Acoustical Society were "all ears" as Mr. Kellog launched into an explanation of his "reverse English" hobby—which is "a hobby for those with too much time," but which does throw considerable light on speech habits. For instance, when Mr. Kellog makes a "reverse English" recording and then plays this reverse recording in reverse, the sound should come out in normal "forward English"—but it often doesn't! Americans emphasize the first consonant and tend to drawl the latter parts of words. The word "microphone" has been a great stumbling block to Mr. Kellog in this respect—for when talking backward, all the accents are also misplaced. And consonants such as "t," "p," and "k" are gradually being lost to the language through lack of accent, he has found.

Insure

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, was busy stoking fires under the opposition cauldron.

Referendum Threat

Mr. Taylor was preparing to reiterate before the Commisson his previous promise to place before the voters of Massachusetts the question of limiting savings bank life insurance if the Legislature adopts the $3,000 limiting petition.

One of the chief opponents of limitation, Mr. Taylor said that if the petition is passed, he will circulate a petition among voters calling for a referendum on the subject. Then he will file the referendum petition.

"Such action would halt operation of the limitation bill until after the referendum vote in 1940.

"This step would give savings bank life insurance its greatest publicity in history," said Mr. Taylor.

Other opponents of limitation ready to voice their opinions before the Commission are James B. Brown, counsel for the 26 savings banks issuing life insurance, and Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance.

Summers on Stand

Following Mr. De Groat at the hearing was Merle Summers, representing the Massachusetts Life Underwriters Association. Mr. Summers charged the statute setting up savings bank life insurance provided for payment of a State Actuary and a State Medical Director by the Commonwealth.

"But appointment of these officials is by the Governor," he added.

Questioned by Representative Philip Cherman of Somerville, Mr. Summers said he believed that if savings banks were forced to pay rent at the State House, the various taxes imposed on private insurance companies, and all other similar expenses, savings bank life insurance premiums would almost equal those of private insurance firms. He said the net cost, when dividends were considered, would be almost equal.

"Remember," Mr. Summers declared, "that savings bank life insurance is one arm of your government."

'Japan's Asia' to Be Topic

"Japan's Asia" will be Miss Eunice Harriet Avery's topic for her third lecture in the Winchester Smith College Club series, to be given Nov. 23, at 2:30 p. m., in the Wyman School auditorium. This series, in its 17th season, supports the club's scholarship fund.

Organ Rejected as 'Improper' Prized by Portsmouth Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Tucked away among the early Colonial associations, houses, and relics of this town, is to be found one of America's choicest treasures, the Brattle organ. Here, in St. John's Episcopal Church stands the ancient instrument which according to the Annals of King's Chapel is "the first organ that ever pealed to the glory of God in this country."

In his will, Thomas Brattle, Esq., a successful merchant of Boston, the treasurer of Harvard College, and the principal founder of the church in Brattle Square, made the following bequest: "I give, dedicate, and devote my organ to the praise and glory of God in the second Church [in Brattle Square], if they shall accept thereof, and within one year after my decease procure a Sober person that can play skillfully thereon with a loud noise. Otherwise to ye Church of England in this towne on ye same terms and conditions; and on their non-acceptance or discontinuance as before I give the same to my Nephew William Brattle."

But despite the benevolence implied, the gift was eyed with suspicion because of the almost universal prejudice against instrumental music of any kind in church services. So the Brattle Square Church voted, July 24, 1713, rejection of the bequest "they did not think it proper to use the same in the publick worship of God."

Thereupon, the organ became the property of King's Chapel—"ye Church of England in this towne." But even in the face of a vote of acceptance, tradition says that "owing to public prejudice the instrument remained for seven months in the boxes in which it was packed in the church porch." However, the records of a vestry meeting, Aug. 18, 1714, provide "that Mr. William Price be paid Seven pounds ten Shills for One Qrs. Sallary due at Midsummer 1714, and Seven pounds Ten shills more for what Work he has done about the Organ."

Conservatism gives ground grudgingly if at all. And, although the leaven of tolerance found its way into King's Chapel, the controversy regarding the moral fitness of instrumental music in connection with public worship continued to rage in the churches. Cotton Mather was among the most outspoken opponents. Not until 1743 was another organ placed in a church in Massachusetts, when John Clarke was given "leave to set up his organ in St. Peter's Church in Salem."

The suggestion has been made that many of the younger generation went to church to hear the organ—but that to the older generation it seemed "an aufu' thing to mak' sic a noise on the Sabbath day." Be that as it may, the introduction of the organ stimulated an interest in music. Our forefathers had brought over from England five tunes for use in the churches. These sufficed until 1714 when Rev. John Tufts of Newbury stirred by the increased interest, published a collection of 28 tunes.

The Bay colony prospered. Here and there linsey-woolsey and homespun yielded to finer apparel. Little by little refinements of culture and living became a part of daily life.

When the new structure (the present edifice) replaced the old King's Chapel a new and superior instrument took the place of the old organ. And, in 1756 the Brattle organ moved northward along the coast to Newburyport, there to serve St. Peter's Church for 80 years.

Never far removed from the Atlantic it was sold in 1836 to St. John's and settled in its present home. The case is new, but most of the original pipes and the windchest remain in order. So this instrument, certainly the first to be set up in Massachusetts, and probably the first in the colonies, after two and one-quarter centuries of loyal service bids fair to carry on for another hundred years.

Saint-Gaudens' 'Smiling' House And Studios N. E. Art Show Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNISH, N. H.—On the list of "must" places for autoists touring New England this fall is the Saint Gaudens home and studio here. A visit to this shrine of American sculpture constitutes a memorable experience.

The United States may claim Augustus Saint Gaudens since he came here as an infant. He was a native of Dublin in 1859 of a French father and an Irish mother. He was brought up, as he says, practically on the streets of lower New York City. He began his art studies in Cooper Union and was apprenticed to a cameo maker. Later he had two years study at the Beaux Arts in Paris, after which he studied and worked in Rome.

In the Cornish studios are the models of all the famous statues which Saint Gaudens made, so many of them connected with American life and history. The beautiful Diana is here which so long graced old Madison Square Garden in New York City. Living though the Civil War period, he became the hero-worshiper of many of the prominent figures of the time. The Shaw memorial is here, in model; the triumphant Sherman statue, which stands at the entrance of Central Park is here in reproduction. The personality of William Tecumseh Sherman appealed very strongly to Saint Gaudens, for although he deplored war in all its aspects, he did admire the virility and energy of the northern General.

In strong contrast to Sherman, but equally attractive in a different way was Robert Louis Stevenson, who first awakened in the artist an appreciation of literature, and whom he met several times and enjoyed. In the Cornish studio Stevenson is depicted writing in bed—the bas-relief which is hung in St. Giles, Edinborough.

Another strong personality which Saint-Gaudens used for the model of the stern Puritan was Dr. McCosh of Princeton. Also there are numerous plaques, busts, and portraits in the studio.

The house and grounds of the Cornish estate are such that one would not suspect that the place had been bought in 1887 for a relatively small sum. Originallly the old house was a gaunt, stark deserted tavern. After taking it, Saint-Gaudens called in an architect and said, "For mercy's sake, make this house smile!" And smile it did with the addition of terraces and pergolas, and formal gardens among which appear some of the master's little figures, and fountains graced by other small figures. It still smiles to the many appreciative art-loving Americans who yearly pay homage to one of our greatest sculptors.

Animal Rescue League Plans Free Talks at Fair

Free talks on the care of pets and birds will feature the program of the Animal Rescue League Fair at the Copley Plaza Hotel Nov. 28 and 29. Among the speakers will be Dr. Herbert M. Tabbut, Chief Veterinarian of the League. many attractions have been planned for the affair, including a luncheon, afternoon tea, and marionette play, "Hansel and Gretel."

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 WEEI Eddie Cantor and Company; H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator, and Mary Martin, musical comedy star, guests.

7:30 WBZ Golden Jubilee of Football and description of first game in United States between Boston Public Latin and English High Schools; Tom McCabe.

7:30 WIXAL (6.04mc) "The World of (Natural) Science"; "Cosmic Conditions and Radio Reception," Loring Andrews, astronomer.

7:45 WIXAL (6.04mc) "The Songs of Johannes Brahms."

8:00 WEEI New England Town Meeting, from Boston City Club; discussion, "How Town Meeting May Be Made to Serve Best"; the Rev. M. J. Ahern, Sterling Fisher, principal speakers; panel discussion by Prof. John J. Mahoney, Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, Kenneth I. Taylor, Mrs. Eva W. White, Kirtley Mather, and others.

8:30 WNAC Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor; Aria from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys," Fox's "Hills of Home" and Strickland's "Lindy Lou," by Mr. Crooks; Overture to Wagner's "Tannhauser," Gavotte from Thomas's "Mignon," and Guion's "Turkey in the Straw," by orchestra.

9:00 WEEI Radio Theater: "Confession," with Miriam Hopkins, Claude Rains, Richard Greene and Anne Shirley.

9:00 WBZ First act Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Kirsten Flagstad, Rene Maison and Emanuel List; Charles McArthur, conductor; from Chicago Opera House.

10:00 WNAC Marek Weber's Orchestra; soloists, Music of the Netherlands.

10:00 WBZ "True or False" quiz; contest between six girls from Carnegie Institute and six boys from University of Pittsburgh.

10:30 WBZ National Forum: talk, Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor-General of the United States.

11:15 WBZ "The Music You Want"; recordings of Cesar Franck's Symphony in D Minor, by the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 22

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Dance interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Or.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry de Angelis' Or.
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers.	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	Fifty Years of Football.	'Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March".	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's music
8:00 N. E. Town Hall	"Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	Ernie Fiorito's "Studies	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Inaugural	Buckaroos"	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	"Famous First Facts";	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	interviews	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater:	"Lohengrin," Act I,	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Chick Carter's Orch.	"Labor in Nazi Ger-
9:15 Miriam Hopkins	Chicago City Opera.	tra; D. Thompson	Chick Carter's Orch.	many"; speakers
9:30 and Claude Rains	"Lohengrin," Act I,	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orches-	Jan Carlisle's Orchestra
9:45 in "Confession"	Chicago City Opera	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	tra Concert	Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Commentator	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Jacques Renard's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Plus 40" Club	National Radio Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Harry De Angelis' Orch
10:45 "Let's Waltz"	National Radio Forum	Larry Clinton's Orch.	of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Pete Herman's Orch
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	'Latin Quarter Queries'	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:30 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch
11:45 Cab Calloway's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; Morning Review	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Talk; vocalists	"Musical Clock"	Talk; music	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Andy"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Shopping talk	"As You Like It"	Food news	'Merry-Go-Round'; talk	"Old Time Songs"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Gospel songs	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club"	"Mystery Chef"	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"; "Guide Posts"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Jean Collins, songs
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Al Rawley's music
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloom Chasers"; music	News commentator
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; features; time;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	stock quotations	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sk	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Lawrence Welk's Orch	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	Music; talk; news	Marjorie Mills	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Government reports
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Organ recital; Alice	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "New Voices"	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary	"Hum and Strum"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Household talk	Network program	Federal Theater: "Pio-
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	"Girl From Maine"	Network program	neers of Science"
3:00 "Story of the	Piano recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Sweetheart" songs	Sports reports
3:15 Song"; recital	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Three Quarter Time"	Sports reports
3:30 Roth Quartet	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family	"The Music Album"	Sports reports
3:45 Roth Quartet	Hymn recital; news	"The Guiding Light"	"The Music Album"	Sports reports
4:00 Network talk	"Old N. E. Recipes"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	"Hits and Encores"	Song recital
4:15 'Sing Incorporated'	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Danes Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 Hour; comment	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lewell Thomas	Studio speaker	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Eton Quartet	"Easy Aces"; sketch	News Service	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents "Collegi-	Dramatized news	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 'Second Husband'	ate Reporter"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Biz Town"; Ed-	Gilbert-Sullivan's "The	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Sorcerer"	vocal group	dramatization	Vocal Trio
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; va-	Morton Gould's Orch	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch	News comment
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	"Canadian and Ameri-	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson	can Relations"; address	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee"; com-	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Hockey game	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Variety Show with Bob	Hockey game	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network talk	Jimmy Kemper Co.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Gene Nickerson's Orch
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch	"Day's End"

Cotton Mills Pay 8 Cents More In North Than South

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A Labor Department survey of wages in the cotton textile industry showed yesterday that average hourly earnings in the North last August were eight cents higher than in the South.

With the exception of 1937 when the differential between North and South was 10.3 cents, there has not been a greater differential since 1932.

Average hourly earnings in the North were 44.6 cents in August compared with 50 cents in July, 1937, and in the South the average was 36.6 cents compared with 39.7 in July, 1937.

The report was made to the Textile Industry Committee, which will recommend minimum wages for 1,300,000 workers under the wage-hour law. In it the labor experts said "if the cotton goods industry is considered as a whole, it is among those with the lowest paid factory workers in the United States."

Received More Pay

Compiled by A. F. Hinrichs, Chief Economist of the Labor Department, the report said one tenth of the cotton mill workers in the country received wage increases as a result of the 25-cent minimum hourly wage established under the wage-hour law.

Virtually all of the workers who benefited from increases were in the South, the report added. Approximately two thirds of the workers who received increases had their pay increased by more than 2.5 cents an hour, the report said.

The average hourly wage for the country was 38.3 cents, a decrease of 9 per cent compared with May, 1937. A general wage reduction in the industry early this year, the report showed, caused the decrease in both South and North.

"Despite the wage differential between North and South," the report continued, "many Southern mills have been paying their workers as much as Northern mills. More than one-sixth of the Southern mills, employing more than one fourth of the workers, averaged more than 40 cents an hour.

Low Pay Mills

"In contrast to these mills, there were others in the South, employing more than 5 per cent of the Southern workers, which paid an average of less than 30 cents an hour. These mills compete with the higher wage mills in both North and South."

The report showed about 20 per cent of the workers in the industry received less than 30 cents an hour last August.

The wage study indicated, labor officials said, that the 25-cent minimum wage established by the wage-hour law had little effect on the average earnings of cotton workers in mills that had averaged 32.5 cents an hour or more for their workers.

These mills, the Labor Department's analysis of the report said, employed the vast bulk of the workers.

A small group of mills averaging less than 25 cents an hour employed about 2 per cent of the workers last August. In these mills the wage-hour law increased earnings about 20 per cent.

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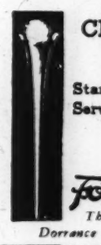

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Jews Told They Must Give Up Their Dream of Zionist State

The Jewish people "must give up their dream of a Zionist State in Palestine," Dr. Philip W. Ireland, Instructor in Government at Harvard University, declared at a meeting of the Boston Branch of the Foreign Policy Association on Saturday.

Dr. Ireland was introduced to the luncheon audience at the Copley-Plaza as an impartial student of the Palestinian controversy, having taught there formerly and made numerous visits to the country, the latest having been last summer.

He said the Arabs will never permit the Jews to rule them. He found the Arabs last summer already in open revolt against British rule, he declared.

"Until a new and definite policy is adopted, there will be no peace in that land," he averred. "Any new policy must remove forever the fear from the Arabs of domination by political Zionism and the Zionist State. The dream of a Zionist State must be given up in the interest of the greater good of Palestine."

Dr. Ireland's address followed a debate between Dr. F. I. Shatara, President of the Arab National League, of New York, and Herman L. Weisman, New York attorney, on the subject of Jewish immigration to Palestine.

Dr. Shatara said his people did not object to the introduction of Jewish culture but to the insistence of political Zionism on increasing Jewish immigration until it was a majority and thus could "dominate the country politically, financially and in other ways."

It was explained that the Jewish population has now risen to about 400,000 and the Arab to about 900,000.

Mr. Weisman, while saying the Jews hoped to become a majority in Palestine, added they intended "neither to dominate nor be dominated," but to give the Arabs generous minority rights. He declared Jewish immigrants already had developed the country economically and culturally to the benefit of the Arab population. He assailed Arab "terroristic" methods.

'Isms' Declared Thriving Only In Soil of Ignorance

Communism, Fascism and other anti-American "isms" "thrive only in a soil of ignorance fertilized with poverty," Dr. Reuben T. Shaw of Philadelphia, President of the National Education Association, told the 500 delegates to the annual meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents at the closing meeting just held in the Hotel Bradford.

Citing inequalities in educational opportunities existing in this country, he said 800,000 children between the ages of 7 and 13 are not going to school because schools are not available, or are so located that attendance is practically impossible; that 760,000 children are attending school daily in buildings which have been declared unfit for use; that approximately 3,500,000 youth of high school age are not enrolled in high school; and more than one fourth of the teachers of America are receiving a salary less than the wage worked out by a Federal commission as a minimum for unskilled labor.

The delegates endorsed the principle that school children must be taught to evaluate propaganda. This topic was one plank in resolutions adopted outlining principles "fundamental to the socially desirable outcomes of public education."

Ernest W. Fellows of Gloucester, Mass., was elected President of the Association.

Members of the New England High School Commercial Teachers Association met at Simmons College today for the thirty-sixth annual convention of their organization.

Gibson Spent $1,757

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R), of Vermont, reported to the Secretary of the Senate today he spent $1,757 in his election campaign and had received $3,010 in contributions.

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Thanksgiving Proclamation

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

By His Excellency
CHARLES F. HURLEY
GOVERNOR

A PROCLAMATION
1938

The first Thanksgiving was a day dedicated to a kind Providence Who had supplied a bounteous harvest in the Pilgrims' first year in America. There God-fearing people realized their obligation to their Creator for the material benefits they enjoyed. On this day, they expressed not only their gratitude to God, but they asked also His continued guidance and assistance in their struggle for existence.

This praiseworthy custom has continued down through the years, eloquent testimony of the solid foundation of faith on which our Nation was built. Once again the observation of this day is at hand, and once again the people of our Commonwealth turn in prayer to God the Giver of all things, to thank Him for the many blessings He has showered upon us, for the material resources which He so abundantly bestowed on us, for the great opportunities He has made available to us, and for the eternal and priceless gift of freedom which He has made ours in a greater measure than in any other country in the world.

That we may realize, in the fullest measure, the true significance of Thanksgiving as a day of inspiration, patriotism, and religious consecration, I, Charles F. Hurley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in accordance with law and tradition, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, as a day of

Thanksgiving and of Prayer

and request that appropriate exercises be conducted in our schools and places of worship, and that in the giving of thanks to God for the blessings of our land, the flag be displayed as tangible evidence of our remembrance and appreciation.

GIVEN at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this fourteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and sixty-third.

Charles F. Hurley

By His Excellency the Governor,

F. W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

God Save The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Official Order by Gov. Charles F. Hurley

Setting apart next Thursday, Nov. 24, as Thanksgiving Day for Massachusetts. The Governor asked that the day be observed with prayers of gratitude, as has been the custom in the Bay State for three centuries.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons given in churches of Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, Rector of Emmanuel Church.

"In an unspoiled corner of Old Scotland, so the tale runs, a belief in fairies and pleasant invisible elves is still found. Many a farmer sets aside some corner of his harvest field for the 'good folk' to dwell in and reap their harvest. Such an unreaped corner was called 'Goodman's Croft.' It was a naïve and quaint belief, we say, so out of tune with our modern sophistication.

"Is there a 'Goodman's Croft' in life, a place for the mystical or spiritual? Gandhi was praised because he looked at our western civilization and saw objectively how many values were being lost in our zeal for bigness and new inventions and externalism. Here is cause for thanksgiving—the reborn realization of the necessity for the spiritual.

"Here and there amidst people still hypnotized at practicalities only, we find those who are ready to leave a Goodman's Croft now, a place for the mystic. And by mysticism I simply mean the kind of experience that comes to those who take the spiritual as real and act accordingly—the kind of experience which comes from prayer, not mere saying of prayers; from appreciation of beauty; from meditation on truth; from family life, for which we must make time; from best reading and adult study and from your church, properly used.

"There is an invention, I understand, for guiding properly equipped ships into harbors through a fog. A cable is laid out through the mouth of the harbor and at regular intervals vibrations are given off. Ships are provided with sensitive detectors which catch the vibrations when the ship is on her course.

"There are, thank God, more and more people who are sensitizing their spiritual experiences until they catch the vibration of the Christ life in all the ringing spiritualitics which guide them through the fog to safety and peace."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Albert W. Beaven, President of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, in Trinity Church (last of three Sunday evening union services):

"The increased power of the dictators and their substitution of a State religion for Christianity are demoniac in their objective. During the past 15 years, Christianity has been retreating, whole nations have left the church, and new religions, new ideologies have crowded out the old.

"Hatred is the most dangerous force in the world today and if the rule of violence and fear is substituted for the rule of God, the result will be chaos. If there is still a chance to save the world from chaos, it will be perpetuated on confidence, agreements, consultations and fellowship."

Worcester Plans Radical Reforms In Liquor Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21—Almost one-third of this city's restaurants operating under a liquor license will be affected by one of the most sweeping changes yet inaugurated by Chairman Roland S. G. Prodigh of the Worcester License Commission in his drive to force all holders of liquor licenses in this city to comply with all local and State liquor regulations.

Eighteen restaurants with full alcoholic beverage privileges will be turned into taverns and 65 restaurants now open seven days a week will be closed on Sundays beginning with the new year as the result of an unannounced survey which has been in progress for several weeks.

Ever since the repeal of the 18th Amendment, up until the appointment early this year of Chairman Prodigh as head of the License Commission, Worcester had often been characterized by officials of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission as one of the worst cities in the Commonwealth for the flagrant violation of liquor regulations.

In announcing its new plans affecting certain restaurants, Chairman Prodigh and his fellow Commissioners took cognizance of long persistent reports that a number of establishments operating under a restaurant license only sold a small amount of food as a blind for carrying on a liquor business. The survey ordered by the Chairman disclosed that 18 so-called restaurants had inadequate facilities for serving regular meals, while 65 restaurants were not in a position to serve meals on Sundays. The names of the establishments concerned were not revealed, but Chairman Prodigh stated that when the owners applied for a renewal of their licenses next month they will be informed of the proposed changes.

He stated that those concerned would be entitled to a hearing and an appeal to the State Commission, but such an appeal is expected to be without avail as this information also disclosed the thoroughness with which this survey was made. It was carried on for the local Commission by two members of the Worcester Police Department in plain clothes, while at the same time a similar survey was made by two members of the State Commission.

The surveys of the two organizations were independent of each other, according to the Chairman, but both reports were practically in complete agreement. Under the circumstances, he said, this lessens the possibility of a successful appeal to the State Commission, for in order to overrule the Worcester Commission, it would have to reject the report of its own inspectors.

Imports of Wool At Port of Boston Show Fresh Spurt

Port of Boston Business

Imports of wool at Boston last week reached the high of recent weeks when more than 1,398,000 pounds were brought to Boston from other countries, according to figures released today at the office of Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

With the spurt which was approximately 1,000,000 ahead of the same week last year, total receipts of the year jumped well ahead of the previous year. Last week's imports brought receipts up to more than 15,783,000 pounds against 14,740,703 pounds for the same period one year ago.

Heavy duty on wool imports brought the collection of duties last week $150,000 ahead of the corresponding week of last year.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Nov. 19,1938	Year Ago
Imports for c'ns'mpt'n	$2,446,506	$2,731,865
Imports for Warehouse	492,091	303,906
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	422,983	306,587
Duties collected	506,450	356,126
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,398,724	338,156
	Fiscal Year July 1 Nov.19	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	15,783,387	14,740,703
Duties collected	$8,468,166	$10,392,500

Flood Control Topic Of Lowell Hearing

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—Capt. W. S. Moore of the U. S. Army Engineers today told those attending a preliminary hearing on flood control in the Merrimack River Valley that proposed reservoirs and detention basins would lower the stream level in time of flood 10 feet at Nashua, N. H., and seven feet at Lowell.

About 100 representatives of business, industry and government appeared before a board of army engineers to assist in framing a preliminary report on the necessity for control of the Merrimack.

Mayor James F. Carens of Newburyport and Daniel Smith of Haverhill, representing the Merrimack Valley Regional Board, said those cities were more interested in improving the navigability of the Merrimack than in flood control.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Harding	Nov. 23	60, North River	Southampton	Nov. 22 8:00 pm	Nov. 23 8:00 am
			Dec. 1		
‡Hansa	Nov. 23	84, North River	Queenstown	Nov. 23 1:00 pm	Nov. 23 8:00 pm
			Nov. 30		
‡Cameronia (Boston)	Nov. 24	Cunard E. Boston	Glasgow Dec. 2	Nov. 24 8:00 am	.....
Europa (Gerany)	Nov. 25	86, North River	Bremen Dec. 2	Nov. 25 1:00 pm	Nov. 25 8:00pm
Normandie	Nov. 26	88, North River	Southampton Dec. 1	Nov. 25 8:00 pm	Nov. 26 7:00 am

‡Ireland only. ‡Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Dec. 6	Dec. 1 4:00 pm	Dec. 1 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Dec. 8	Dec. 3 4:00 pm	Dec. 3 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Nov. 26	Nov. 21 4:00 pm	Nov. 21 7:30 pm
Pres. Taft	San Francisco	Dec. 2	Nov. 27 4:00 pm	Nov. 27 7:30 pm
Hiye Maru	Seattle	Dec. 5	Nov. 30 4:00 pm	Nov. 30 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m., on Tuesdays.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
By Janet Treat

If the Thanksgiving dinner (and big Sunday dinners, too, for that matter) means that there's an unlimited amount of cooking going on around your house, you'll perhaps find yourself in the same predicament that a lot of women find themselves in at this time. Namely, the gas stove just isn't big enough. You'll want to be making hot biscuits in the oven that's already crammed full of turkey; and the temperature for each has to be different anyhow, even if there was room! Or your oven won't hold four pies gracefully. It'll take three, but refuses four. And that means extra time while you wait around and watch. And you'd beat up a cake if there were room, too. All of these problems and many more can present themselves at just such a time. Now your solution might be one of those Stanley Ovenettes . . . such as Sears Roebuck is featuring at the moment for $1.98. That is, if you want it without the heat indicator. If you want that with it, and you probably will, because then you can be pretty sure of things, it'll cost you $2.50. This tricky, round affair fits right over the burner, and on it you may put a pie, bake a cake, a pan of biscuits, or even roast a small roast of beef! Naturally it would mean a saving in your fuel bill if you were to make this Ovenette a definite part of your kitchen every day . . . for every woman finds there are little things she'd make as extras if it weren't for the fact that she has to heat up a whole great big oven just for one lone thing. This particular offer is only at the Park Drive store; right there at Brookline Avenue.

♣ ♣ ♣

Why Not Consider the Five-Way Scarf?

This is the time of the year when women start getting a bit scarf-minded. That is they start filling in the neckline of their coats with some bright colors, just to relieve that stark look that a dark fur collar gives. We saw some keen looking new Five-Way, V-Line scarfs at T. D. Whitney's for an even dollar. Called five-way because you can fix them around or at your neck in five different ways. Maybe you could even figure out a sixth way; although we think its possibilities have been exhausted in this five. As an Ascot, a vest front effect, tied, and so on. Of rayon and silk satin. Whitney's may be entered from either Temple Place or West Street; whichever you happen to be on at the moment.

♣ ♣ ♣

Black and White Always With Us

Colors may come, and colors may go . . . but black and white stay with us forever. Best of all though, if you buy a dress in black and white, and you hang onto it for a few seasons, it doesn't shriek "season before last" because of some peculiar color that was the rage that season. A fine example of just what can be done with this combination is at Conrad's for a matter of $16.95. It's a bolero jacket type of dress, with elbow length sleeves that boast of the raised Schiaparelli shoulder treatment. Nice and crisp and white and fresh looking is the vest front of row after row of fine lace, with matching collar attached. It comes off so you can keep it as fresh as the day you had it sent out from Conrad's On Winter Street.

♣ ♣ ♣

Here's a Handbag With Innovations

Show any woman a new handbag, and the first thing she does is to open it up and examine the inside. It seems that regardless of how lovely the bag may be from the outside, she has just got to get her eye on the lining, the fitting and the various compartments before she'll pass opinions. That's why we think you'll like David's Fifth Avenue bags . . . because although the outside hasn't been neglected by any means, they've certainly high-lighted the 'innards' for woman's approval. Their captive billfold, made up in leathers to match the bags is what takes our eye. Or sometimes it matches the lining. Anyhow, it's all anchored to its own pocket so that you can take it out to just the right length for convenience during shopping periods, and you couldn't leave it on anybody's counter, because wherever the bag goes the billfold just has to go along. In the fold are also compartments for all the stuff that women like to carry with them, including the flock of cards that have the names of the salesgirl they're to ask for in case they go back for that particular dress! $5 up for these bags at R. H. Stearns.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

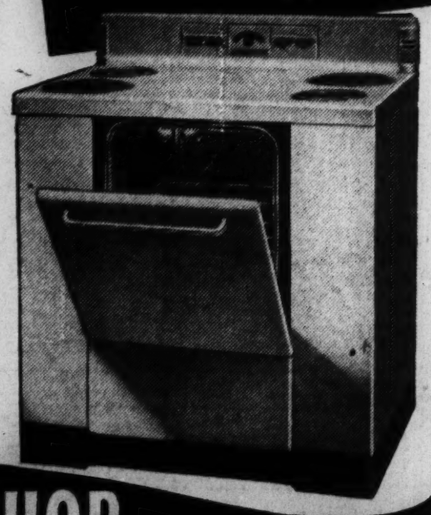
"ELECTRIC COOKING COSTS ME LESS . . .

and it's fast!" says Mrs. BOB OTT, 6 Atherstone Street, Dorchester

"... I wouldn't go back to the old way of cooking for anything. My bills are lower than they ever were before — and the meals ... they are simply delicious! No trouble, no failures, no worry about how things will turn out!"

SAVE MONEY from the START!
ONLY $79.50 with your old range
for this Brand New Fully-Equipped CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE
$50.00 LESS than the former price of $129.50
PAY AS LITTLE AS 14¢ A DAY (Payable monthly)

You save more than money when you switch to *electric* cooking. You save time and work because electric ovens are speedy and automatic. You can forget about your meals until they're ready to serve. You save on food too because the *electric* way doesn't cook away natural food juices and flavor. Don't go on any longer when a fine new electric range is so easy to own and use. Come in *now!*



A few of the Many Modern Features of this NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE

- Cabinet type, recessed toe space.
- Full white porcelain enamel finish... a rare bargain at this price!
- Compactly designed. (36" width).
- Yet equipped with extra large oven.
- Large high-speed broiler.
- One-piece stain resisting top.
- High Speed Chromalox cooking units.
- "Shadow-tuning" temperature dial.
- Oven temperature indicator light.
- Low-low simmering unit.
- Combined thermostat and oven switch. (Setting thermostat automatically turns on electricity in the oven unit.)
- Large storage compartment.

NO DOWN PAYMENT (except your old range)
VERY LIBERAL TERMS (to Edison Service Customers)

MODERNIZE ELECTRICITY HOME

YOUR EDISON SHOP AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Out of Town? Yes!
Out of Touch? No!

How much you miss people when you're out of town! You feel out of touch with things. You wonder how everyone is back home. But, just because you're out of town doesn't mean you *have* to be out of touch. You can go home by telephone quick as a wink and at very low cost. Keep in touch by telephone.

Whether you're in town or out, what's a few miles between friends or relatives . . . especially when you get bargain out-of-town telephone rates evenings after 7 and all day Sunday. 35¢* takes you 96 miles. 40¢* takes you 116 miles. 45¢* takes you 140 miles. Enjoy a telephone trip tonight.

*3 minute station-to-station rate.

Low telephone rates all day Thanksgiving

SPECIAL LOW RATES will be effective on out-of-town telephone calls throughout Thanksgiving Day. The rate to any point in Continental United States will be the same as the regular low night and Sunday rate, with savings up to 50% of the daytime rate.

Thanksgiving Day is one of thoughtfulness and remembrance. Telephone your Holiday Greetings to those dear to you.

For rates to points not shown in the front pages of your telephone directory, ask "Long Distance."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Harvard Offense Buried in Mud and Now Two Years Away — Shore Lifts Bruins

Crimsons Fortunate to Win Their Big Game of the Year

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It never rains, but it pours.

With the dripping skies went the fond hopes of Dick Harlow showing some 60,000 spectators a well-drilled offensive unit, the culmination of four years of hard work. The dashed hopes were not without solace though for Harvard did win the Yale game, 7 to 0; but not in the manner planned.

In fact the Crimsons were fortunate to win. The slippery footing and soaked ball threw off the timing of the plays and permitted the Eli to use the guile of an unorthodox defense which so varied the positions of the linemen and backers-up as to thoroughly confuse the Harvard blockers.

Even though the Harlow team did win the ball game, it was not equipped offensively or defensively for rain as were the Eli. Coach Ducky Pond saw his Blue team enter a game favored to lose. But that was entirely based on a dry day with solid footing. Under the adverse conditions, the Eli played the better football statistically.

Seniors Available

Looking ahead to the future it may be sometime before Dick Harlow will have another unit to offer Harvard people such as this one. There were 19 seniors available going into this Yale game and a goodly portion of the 19 were thoroughly versed to put on a grand show.

Next fall Harvard may have a team the equal of this one in achievement, but it certainly will not start with the background of experience. The three regular ends, Capt. Bobby Green, Don Daughters and Win Jameson are gone. Ken Booth, Nick Mellen, Dave Glueck, Tim Russell, and Jim Fearon also depart from the line.

The backfield is swept clear excepting two players, Joe Gardella, sophomore, and Torbie Macdonald, junior. Cliff Wilson, Chief Boston, Austie Harding, Frank Foley, Bob Burnett, Ben Smith, and Mike Cohen have played their last game, leaving Harlow the problem of searching the jayvee and freshmen for replacements.

Couple of Years Away

He has one outstanding tackle in Tom Healey and two pretty good guards. Don Lowry and Bill Coleman, with which to rebuild a line. Knowing how the Pocono Mountaineer leans toward experience, and knowing how vital experience is to his system, there is more than a reasonable probability it may be a couple of seasons before the Harvard team will be equipped with such a deceptive offense again.

Many of the hours and hours of practice this year's team indulged in were wasted. Not entirely, of course because each minute built better football players; but as the weather conditions turned out, it was impossible to use many of the plays and much of the deception and necessary blocking.

The genial Harlow probably will have to set aside much of advanced football and return to a simpler offense to fit the inexperience coming up Fortunately he will receive good material from the freshman squad, but regardless of how good it is, it hardly can pick up from where the experience of four-year men left off

Start All Over

His problem now is to establish a balanced outfit, be certain of their blocking and tackling fundamentals and to teach them as much advance football as they are ready to assimilate. Frankly, I believe a dry field last Saturday would have set the stage for the greatest offensive battle Harvard and Yale have had in years.

It would have been a scoring game, with both teams marching to the other's goal line often. Harvard would have employed a more versatile offense than the Eli, but the Eli would have uncorked a fancy attack based almost entirely on forward passing. Harvard would have opened wide the throttle on its known running attack and have kept Yale sufficiently spread with passes. The opportunity is gone, however, and there is no looking backward.

To Dick Harlow's credit, it must be admitted that he really developed such players as Booth, Green, Daughters, Glueck, Russell, Jameson, Smith, and Cohen. Having done this, it is satisfaction to Harvard to realize that he can do the same with boys available for the future and the happy part is that many of the frshemen are better prospects to begin with.

Best Freshman Material

Skip Stahley had the best material for a freshman team that has reported to Harvard in years. He sends several players to Harlow who have weight and reputation. Vern Miller, a tackle, weighs 260, and there were five other tackles on the squad weighing over 200. Charlie Ayres, 194 pound center, likely will play varsity football from the start.

If George Kuhn recovers from a broken leg, he, along with Bill Parsons and Tom Johnson will battle any of the remaining varsity for the end assignments. Dick Row and Endicott Peabody looked good at guard and the backfield was studded with luminaries such as Fran Lee, Fred Spreyer, Arthur Lyman and George Heiden to mention only a few, although it might be gravely overlooking something not to mention Harold Tine and John White. Lyman and Spreyer are the heaviest at 190 to 175, respectively.

No one was more disappointed that the weather turned out as it did than Dick Harlow. He really wanted his boys to put on a show. There was a lesson in the game however, and that was that the offense of the future can embody intricate deception, but it must embrace a little more for inclement weather conditions.

Dick's score in the Big Three competition is good. He has won two and lost two against Yale and won two, tied one, and lost one against Princeton. It is progressive too, for he now has two straight against the Eli and two straight and a tie against the Tigers. Ducky Pond of Yale and Tad Wieman of Princeton are to do the fretting for awhile if any is to be done.

Tonight's Hockey Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

No games scheduled.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Last Night's Results

National League

N. Y. Rangers 2, Montreal 1.
Chicago 1, Toronto 1 (overtime).
Boston 4, Detroit 1.

International-American

Philadelphia 7, New Haven 3.
Providence 3, Cleveland 1.
Syracuse 5, Springfield 0.

American Association

St. Paul 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Louis 7, Minneapolis 1.

Dartmouths See Game

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Dartmouth's football squad, en route to the West Coast for a game with Stanford at Palo Alto, Calif., next Saturday, stopped off in Chicago for a workout. The Big Green limbered up in the suburban Oak Park High School Stadium and later was entertained at a luncheon. In the afternoon, 32 members of the party of 52 attended the Northwestern-Notre Dame football game as gusts of Northwestern.

Sports

CLEAN
WORLD-WIDE
and Well-Reported

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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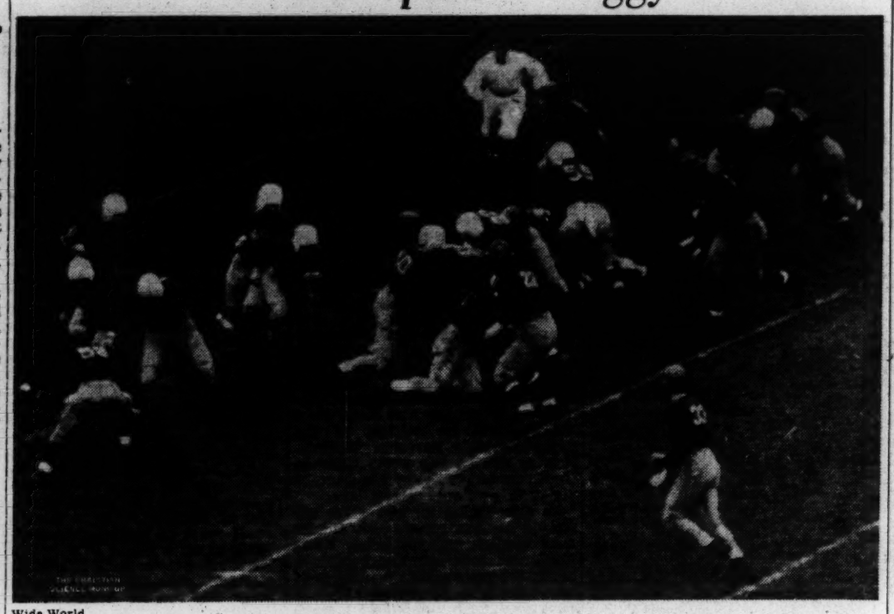
BOSTON, MASS.

with a Special
BOSTON AND NEW ENGLAND EDITION
4 cents a day to subscribers

Scene of Near Upset on Soggy Ground



Wide World

Ray Anderson, Yale quarterback (39), picks up three yards in the Big Three football contest at Yale Bowl Saturday. The Elis had the edge for three periods; then Harvard scored on a pass, Foley to Macdonald, early in the fourth period.

Olympics Face Heavy Week End With Valleyfield

An arduous schedule faces the Boston Olympics at the Garden next Friday and Saturday nights. The Valleyfield Braves will be visiting and those Braves, tough enough for the locals last year, have strengthened this season.

Valleyfield already has beat the locals by a score of 5 to 0. It is not expected that they will repeat because the Bostons have had three games and much practice since and will be ready to offer real opposition.

The visitors will bring one of the most interesting players in the league in Johnny Lascelles, the goaltender. He featured last year and is proud of his 5-0 shutout over the O's this year. Theo Hamel, deft stickhandler, again is a forward for Valleyfield and the team is bigger and faster.

♪ ♪ ♪

More than 8,000 viewed the second game of the Olympic-Sherbrooke two-game series and the teams divided, the O's winning Friday night, 3-0, and the Red Raiders took the Saturday night affair, 3-2, in overtime.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics were handicapped in both games. They played Friday night with Bill Splaine and Art Smith weak, and on Saturday night Gene Emerson and Russ Allen were at New Haven and they did not permit Splaine to dress. Red Hoar, former Boston University player, filled in for Splaine.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Junior Olympics, made up of numerous high school youngsters who have finished their schooling, lost an abbreviated game to Spaulding-Moss, 3-0. Because of the Sunday law they played only two periods, following the Olympics game.

N. H. Wildcats Report For Basketball to Coach Sauer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 21—George Sauer saw his first action as coach of University of New Hampshire's varsity basketball here recently when 28 Wildcat candidates made their initial practice appearance.

Replacing Henry C. Swasey, dean of New Hampshire's court game, who is at present furthering his studies at Indiana, Sauer stated that he would bring to the campus a type of ball played on the Nebraskan floor during his undergraduate days. Although not radically different, the new attack will be built on a quick break of the entire five men down the court, bringing a much faster game to Durham.

Five-Man Break

"I see no point in sending only four men down the floor on offense and keeping a guard back," the youthful mentor remarked during an off moment in practice. "It merely handicaps a team, resulting in playing four offensive men against five defensive." So it will be that New Hampshire 1938-39 edition will have five forwards in the attack and five guards in defense.

Conditioning will play a great part in this season's practice program with the faster game and a longer floor. The new court in the field house will measure 86 feet long, some 15 feet greater than the old men's gymnasium floor used since the early 1900's.

Nine of last year's varsity squad have returned, while more are expected following the completion of the football season. Sorely missed this year will be Co-captains Johny DuRie and Art Hanson, who were graduated last June, and "Butch" Leocha, who did not return to school.

Opening Practice

Included on the floor at the opening practice were: Pierre Boy, Berlin, and Ted Plante, Pittsfield, lettermen; Ralph Bissell, Marlboro; Don Egan, Winthrop, Mass.; Milt Fontaine, Peterboro; Ambrose Kinion, Providence, R. I.; Bert Teague, Sunapee, and Bob Tilton, Laconia, members of last year's squad; Herb Adams, Milford, yearling captain and highest scoring freshman; Louis Cryans, Berlin; Al Klinge, Somerville, Mass.; and Dick Smith, Wilton, members of last year's freshman squad.

Sauer, who Saturday winds up his second year as varsity football coach, is not new to the basketball scene. While an undergraduate at Nebraska, he played regular ball as a freshman and varsity member, being acclaimed one of the best the Western court has seen. During his senior year and the following year after graduation, he coached the Cornhusking yearlings.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fans Await Annual Meetings

Temporarily blocked from the lead sport page by the gridiron glories of Duke, Texas Christian, Notre Dame, Harvard, et al., King Baseball will soon break into the open with the annual major and minor league meetings. The minor sessions, first on the schedule, get under way at New Orleans Dec. 7 and run through three days.

With such round-table debates as the composition of the ball, continuation of night games on a larger scale, increase of the player limit from 23 to 25, and numerous trade rumors on the fire, the rapidly approaching midwinter lobby marathons will be as lively as ever.

Big Fellows Attend

Although little major business is carried on at the minor confabs, the big fellows make it a habit to be present, and the foundation for many a trade or player sale is laid while the minor officials are behind closed doors.

Boston's clubs will be well represented at New Orleans. President Bob Quinn of the Bees will be supported by Casey Stengel and Scout Rudy Hulswitt. There is some question about Rudy being there, but at the last minute he probably will be unable to resist. The Red Sox party will include Tom Yawkey, Eddie Collins, Joe Cronin, and Billy Evans.

Since the close of the 1938 season, Red Sox players have been mentioned frequently in trade rumors. The Hot Stove League has Eric McNair, Ben Chapman and Pinky Higgins laboring elsewhere in the American League by 1939.

Chapman on Block

McNair's departure is stamped "must" by those well informed. Eric may show up at Cleveland. It is no secret that the management would like to engineer a trade for Chapman, who has slowed down considerably since his Yankee days. Ben batted .340, ranking fourth among league regulars, and should be tempting bait for a reliable pitcher.

Higgins was understood to be on the block, but the club's attitude may have changed. Manager Joe Cronin expected young Jim Tabor to fill Pinky's shoes. The Minneapolis graduate, however, is not the type of boy off the field that attracts the eye of talent scouts. But perhaps he can be straightened out.

Bob Quinn has listened to several offers for Al Lopez, his hustling catcher, but answered nay in each instance. Some of the suggested deals were amusing. One would think the Tampa man was a bull pen worker instead of one of the league's top-ranking receivers.

Leiber to Bees?

The Bee prexy will enter the meetings once again in a position to part with pitchers. Hank Leiber, reserve outfielder of the Giants, is reported coming to National League Field. Bill Terry wants a second baseman and may succeed in luring Tony Cuccinello away from Boston. If he makes a deal with the Bees, Leiber is almost certain to be involved.

Rumors of wholesale changes come from Pittsburgh, where part of the recent World Series should have been staged. Fans will not soon forget how the Pirates collapsed before the Cubs in the final week of the race. A new deal is considered a necessity in Pitt.

The same rule applies at Cleveland, although the Indians were not in the flag race after the Yankees started rolling in third speed. Oscar Vitt, however, is intent on cleaning house. In one season he has tired of the dissension that has existed in Cleveland ranks for several years.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants of National Professional Football League upset Green Bay Packers 10-0 before 40,000 at New York.

Three Years Ago

North Carolina U., through student paper, voiced resentment of Duke's use of movies for football scouting.

Five Years Ago

Philadelphia Phillies traded Chuck Klein, National League batting champion, to Chicago Cubs for three players and reported $100,000.

Skiing in Vermont

STOWE, Vt., Nov. 21 (AP)—First reports of skiing in New England this season came yesterday from Mount Mansfield, where more than a foot of snow made conditions ideal for about 30 skiers.

They made the trek up the mountain by way of a toll road and skied on the top mile of the downmountain run. Most of the snow fell during the past week. It was about four or five inches deep in the valley adjacent to the mountain.

Final Week For Most Grid Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—With five major championship issues settled and three others brought nearer to conclusion, the 1938 college football campaign today headed into its final week of general nation-wide competition—a week which will find such Thanksgiving Day fixtures as Tennessee-Kentucky, Alabama-Vanderbilt, and Pennsylvania-Cornell sharing the headlines with a Saturday card topped by the annual Army-Navy service duel and unscored-on Duke's battle with Pittsburgh.

The titles won and lost in Saturday's gridiron battles were:

Western Conference, by Minnesota with a rousing 21-0 triumph over Wisconsin that, coupled with Michigan's 18-0 rout of Ohio State, enabled the Golden Gophers to repeat their 1937 victory.

Big Six, by unbeaten-untied Oklahoma in its 10-0 defeat of Iowa State.

Big Three, by Harvard in its water-logged 7-0 conquest of Yale.

Southern Conference, by Duke in a 7-0 decision over rugged North Carolina State.

Rocky Mountain Big Seven, by unbeaten but twice-tied Utah in its 39-0 rough-riding over Wyoming.

Canadiens Sign Bourque

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (CP)—Manager Cecil Hart of Montreal Canadiens used Goalie Claude Bourque, a Montreal amateur, signed to replace Wilfie Cude in the nets of the wobbling National Hockey League team, in the game against Rangers in New York last night.

Rangers Invade Garden Tuesday Night for Game

This is one of the few "at home" weeks for the Bruins. They played their last road game a week ago yesterday and do not entrain for other parts until the game at Montreal against Canadiens, Dec. 1. Tomorrow night they entertain Rangers, next Sunday night the Americans are here and the following Thursday the Bruins play at Montreal.

Hockey's greatest publicity director, Lester Patrick, already has earned columns of sports notice on his so-called new type of hockey. He has not employed it extensively with Rangers but his farm team, Philadelphia, poured goals on some opponents by the usage of five forwards and no defensemen.

Apart from his radical offerings in hockey the lean, angular New York manager, never indulges in any of his innovations to the detriment of the team and since the present edition is slated to go far in this campaign, he will generally stick to the conservative hockey that is tried and true for victories.

Rangers have dropped the veteran forward Butch Keeling and defenseman Joe Cooper, taking on Murray Patrick, second son of Lester, to play with the team, and Larry Molyneaux, defenseman, and Ehrhardt Hiller, a youngster of promise for the forward line. The New Yorkers have earned the honor of being the "team to beat" this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

There isn't very much wrong with that Detroit team despite its poor record to date and the defeat at the hands of the local Bruins, 4—1, last night.

♪ ♪ ♪

Until Bucko McDonald was felled by a severe bodycheck from Shore, the Wings were holding their own with the Rossmen. Although Chuck Conacher scored the lone Detroit goal, he was used only on power plays and is not in condition yet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Crafty Cooney Weiland broke the ice for the Bruins at 12 minutes of the third period on a play with Hollett and Pettinger and then the storm broke with Bauer, Schmidt and Dumart scoring.

♪ ♪ ♪

Normie Smith, regular goalie, sat in the press box and watched his substitute, Harvey Teno, play well in the Detroit net. It was no fault of the former Pittsburgh netminder that the Bruins won, Jack Adams had nothing to say about when Smith would return, in fact he had a baffling twinkle that might indicate trade talk.

♪ ♪ ♪

Marty Barry and Alex Motter, former Bruins, continue to dominate the Red Wing attack.

♪ ♪ ♪

With Shore back, the Bruins winning, and the Rangers undefeated, tomorrow night's clash here looks bigger and better.

♪ ♪ ♪

Claude Bourque, newly signed Montreal amateur, performed for Canadiens last night and held off the Rangers in veteran fashion.

W. M.

Hawkeyes Seek Eddie Anderson

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Iowa is flirting with Eddie Anderson, head oach at Holy Cross, as the successor to Irl Tubbs.

That was the report in Big Ten circles today after Tubbs, finishing a second disastrous season at the Hawkeye institution, had intimated very strongly that his contract would not be renewed. Tubbs, who came to Iowa from Miami (Fla.) University two years ago, has been the target of the Iowa wolves almost from the beginning of the present season. The Hawkeyes did no good for themselves this year, outside of beating Chicago, 24 to 14, and holding Purdue to a scoreless tie.

Anderson, a crack end at Notre Dame in 1920 and '21, has had phenomenal success at Holy Cross. His present team has won seven out of eight games, registering 196 points against 44 by opponents.

While negotiations for his services are reported to be proceeding cautiously, probably no announcement regarding his appointment as Iowa coach will be made until after the meeting of Western Conference coaches and schedule makers here next month.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—Eddie Anderson, head football coach at Holy Cross, informed today of a report he was being considered as a successor to Irl Tubbs at Iowa, said, "as far as I know I shall be back at Holy Cross in 1939."

He said the Hawkeye athletic management had made no advances to him.

Crusaders Vs. Eagles Ends Local Grid Season Saturday

With the exception of the annual Boston College-Holy Cross game at Fenway Park next Saturday, the in-and-out local football season officially came to an end over the week end.

Both Harvard and Tufts came through their last games on the right side of the scoring column over Yale and Massachusetts State, while Boston University was swamped under six Villanova touchdowns and Boston College was held to a scoreless tie by undefeated St. Anselm's.

As much as the Harvard boys enjoyed their 7-to-0 victory, the Medford Jumbos liked their 7-to-6 win even more, for it was their first of the season. Tufts came from behind in the third period to score a touchdown and set the stage for Alton Bennett to place-kick the water-soaked ball squarely through the uprights for the winning point.

The Terriers found the undefeated Villanova Wildcats too slippery to handle and came out on the short end of a 39-to-6 score. Minus their two stars, Solly Nechtem and Bob Leahy, B. U. fought hard but ineffectively, and Villanova ran its string of winning games to 19. B. U.'s score came in the closing minutes when an aerial attack took it from its own 35-yard line to Villanova's one-yard line, from where a line buck scored.

Despite the vast superiority of Boston College over St. Anselm's, the game ended in a scoreless deadlock. The Eagles gained 238 yards in rushing to 52 for the Hawks and made 12 first downs to one, and still couldn't score. Today finds both teams still boasting undefeated records, although Boston now has two tie games in the book, the first with Temple, 26 to 26.

♪ ♪ ♪

It has been said that the Harvard football season is comprised of two parts: all the games up to the Yale game, and the Yale affair. By beating the Elis, Harvard has a perfect score for the second half.

♪ ♪ ♪

Earle Crompton played an outstanding game for B. U. His kicking prevented many possible Wildcat runbacks, and his passing in the late minutes of the game set up the Terriers' lone score. Ralph Salvati made the touchdown.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts was more impressive than the score showed. The Jumbos gained 315 yards rushing to 72 by State, and made 15 first downs to State's five. On three other occasions Tufts had chances to score, when advances took them to the 25, seven, and eight-yard lines. State defenses stiffened, however, and the attacks fizzled.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ray McLean, St. Anselm's high-scoring back, didn't add one point to his 12-touchdown total. In the downpour, he was just another football player.

♪ ♪ ♪

The local football wind-up between B. C. and Holy Cross at Fenway Park next Saturday finds two undefeated teams on the field. Only one should survive the affair, and from a distance it looks like a little too much Crusader and not enough Eagle.

Gaylon Smith Has Four-Point Lead In Scoring Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Leroy Fry, Texas A. and I. halfback, rose to within four points of the nation's scoring leadership by tallying 13 points Saturday on two touchdowns and a conversion. He now is only four points in back of Gaylon Smith of Southwestern (Tenn.) who leads with 97.

Fry has 14 touchdowns and nine conversions for a total of 93. Smith, who didn't score Saturday, has 16 touchdowns and a single point-after.

Biggest jump of the week was registered by Don Fleming, Creighton halfback, who leads the Missouri Valley Conference in scoring. Fleming made three touchdowns Saturday to move into fifth place, just behind Everett Elkins of Marshall, the eastern leader, and Jug Varney of Morehead Teachers, the pacemaker of the Southern Intercollegiate A. A. Each has 90 points.

Only one newcomer appeared to head the conferences and sectional groupings this week end. He is James Starmer, Missouri halfback, who took over first place in the Big Six with 40 points to 38 for Hugh McCullough, of Oklahoma, last week's top man. McCullough got only three points—a field goal—Saturday.

The leaders in various sections and conference as compiled by the Associated Press:

Player, College	Pos.	G.	Td.	P.	Fg.	T.
Dixie Conference						
Gaylon Smith, Southwestern	HB	9	16	1	0	97
Southwest (General)						
Leroy Fry, Texas A and I.	HB	7	14	9	0	93
East						
Everett Elkins, Marshall	HB	9	15	0	0	90
S. I. A. A.						
Jug Varney, Morehead T.	HB	7	15	0	0	90
Missouri Valley Conference						
Don Fleming, Creighton	HB	8	14	2	0	86
Southern Conference						
Paul Shu, Virginia Military	HB	10	11	9	0	75
Mid West (General)						
Irwin Schultz, Augusta (S. D.)	FB	8	11	3	0	69
Border Conference						
Bill Dwyer, New Mexico	HB	6	11	0	0	66
Southeastern Conference						
Parker Hall, Mississippi	HB	9	10	6	0	66
Pacific Coast Conference						
Vic Bottari, California	HB	10	7	12	0	54
Big Ten						
Jim Langhurst, Ohio S.	FB	8	8	0	0	48
Southwest Conference						
Connie Sparks, Texas Christian	FB	9	8	0	0	48
Big Seven						
Tom Pace, Utah	HB	7	7	0	0	42
Big Six						
James Starmer, Mo.	HB	7	6	4	0	40

Eighteen Elevens With Clean Marks

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The teams that have gone this far through the football season with unmarred records are proving very tough.

One small college outfit was removed from the list of undefeated and untied teams over the past week end. That was St. Anselm of Manchester, N. H., which took on Big Boston College and got a scoreless tie out of it. To make up for that, Ottawa of Kansas, overlooked in previous listings, was added so the total remains at 18.

West Tennessee Teachers are setting the pace as the high scorer in the group with 281 points while Duke has the only perfect defensive record.

The list of undefeated and untied teams, as compiled by the Associated Press:

Team	Won	Points For	Points Against
West Tennessee T.	10	281	41
San Jose State	10	276	31
Texas Tech.	9	253	33
Texas Christian	9	234	46
*Maryville Reserve	8	246	28
Western Reserve	8	246	28
*Hilladale	8	224	27
*Georgetown	8	185	26
Tennessee	8	183	16
Notre Dame	8	149	26
Oklahoma	8	138	12
*Ottawa	8	134	18
Duke	8	107	0
*Wahpeton Science	7	177	39
*Lake Forest	7	146	31
*Mansfield T.	7	106	2
Western Washington	7	98	40
*Worcester P. I.	6	68	29

*Completed schedule.

Norfolk Y. M. A. Wins

The Norfolk Young Men's Association swept to its third consecutive team triumph in the New England A. A. A. U. senior cross-country championship run when Robert Campbell of Dorchester duplicated his 1937 feat and led the field to the tape over the six-mile Franklin Park course yesterday afternoon. Campbell, whose time was 34m. 19.1s., was one of five Norfolk Association members who finished within the first 10.

Huskies Elect Sullivan

Northeastern's varsity football team will be captained next year by Connie Sullivan, regular end for the past two seasons, who was elected by 23 of his teammates at the annual banquet Friday. Sullivan succeeds Jim Connolly of Waltham, who made the announcement at the annual student council football dance at the Hotel Somerset Saturday night.

1938 Results

Harvard		Yale	
13—Brown	20	14—Columbia	27
6—Cornell	20	0—Penn	21
17—Army	20	9—Navy	7
7—Dartmouth	13	13—Michigan	19
26—Princeton	7	6—Dartmouth	34
47—Chicago	13	20—Brown	14
40—Virginia	13	7—Princeton	20
7—Yale	0	0—Harvard	7

Indians Sign Broaca

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians have purchased Pitcher Johnny Broaca from the New York Yankees at the waiver price, Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka announces. Broaca, former Yale University hurler, won 39 games for the Yankees in three seasons before he quit in 1937. He was recently reinstated by Commissioner K. M. Landis.

Provincial Hockey League Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Cornwall	5	1	0	31	17	10
Valleyfield	3	3	1	22	22	9
Lachine	3	5	0	26	31	6
Sherbrooke	3	4	1	23	35	7
Shaw. Falls	3	3	0	29	22	6
Boston	2	4	0	14	19	6

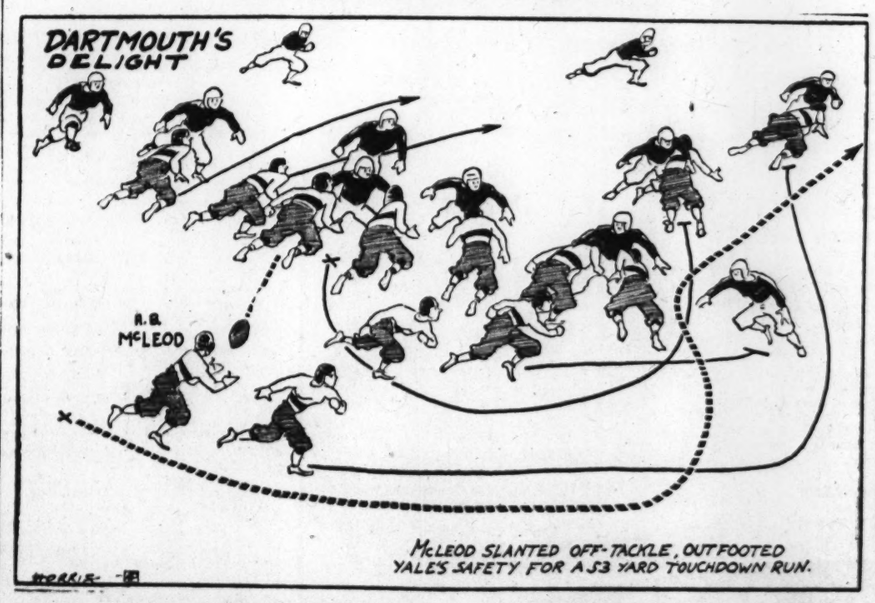
Result Nov. 19

Sherbrooke 3, Boston 2, overtime.

Results Nov. 20

Lachine 4, Valleyfield 2.
Shawinigan Falls 4, Cornwall 2.

Touchdown Parade



McLEOD SLANTED OFF-TACKLE, OUTFOOTED YALE'S SAFETY FOR A 53 YARD TOUCHDOWN RUN.

This play, wherein a halfback runs to the right and cuts sharply in off tackle, brought Dartmouth two touchdowns in its 24-6 victory over Yale. It operates from a single wing formation with unbalanced line to the right. Dartmouth's left end jolted the right tackle and drove through into the secondary. The left guard smacked the defensive center. Dartmouth's center and left tackle blocked Yale's right guard. Dartmouth's right guard swung out and dumped the fullback. The right tackle took Yale's left guard. Dartmouth's right end and right halfback spilled Yale's left tackle. The left halfback bowled over the Eli left end. The quarterback shot through to cut down the Yale left halfback.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—National League Hockey—College and Pro Football Scores

Close Victory Over Stanford Won't Help California Claim

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21—California's "Golden Bears" ended their 1938 football season with six victories and one defeat—and thereby make a claim on the bid to represent the Pacific Coast at the Rose Bowl Jan 1.

But the University of Southern California has made the same claim with five victories and one defeat, and by the time this is read out there we'll know whether U. S. C. still has a strong argument for securing the R. B. bid, or whether its cross-town rival has sawed the legs off the Trojan Horse.

If the Trojans come through against University of California at Los Angeles, as they are expected to, the voting Pacific Coast Conference squads are going to have their hands full deciding their Rose Bowl representative. It isn't as though Cal came through with an outstanding victory over Stanford last week at the annual "Big Game" over at Berkeley to help make the decision simpler.

Score Doesn't Help Cal

No sir—that 6—0 win over what appeared to be a much stronger and smarter Stanford squad didn't help the Rose Bowl cause of the "Golden Bears" even a little. As a matter of fact it wasn't the regular Cal "varsity" that turned the trick and took advantage of a Stanford fumble to snip a pass across to secure those six big points.

And that wasn't because Stub Allison had his regulars on the bench "resting" them. It was because his varsity had taken a real lacing from the Stanfords for two quarters—making one gallant goal-line stand (on the one-foot line). But the vaunted Bear offense was spiked by the Indians and it looked for most of the game as if Stanford would seek out some kind of a win.

Stub Allison, starting his seconds in the second half, found them none too effective and began inserting such varsityites as Bottari, Smith, Anderson, and Semmens when Bottari pitched a nice lob-pass to sometimes-regular end Reginato and over he went for the six points.

And because he "did" go over, and because Cal won the ball game—which was the toughest it has played all year, with the exception of the loss to U. S. C.—it stands to reason that Cal's claim on the Rose Bowl title is solid . . . but not too solid.

Trojans Have Talking Point

The U. S. C. victory, over Cal three weeks ago I'll admit, plus the way the Stanfords handled the light but hard-fighting Bear line during the Big Game, gives the "talking point" edge to Old S. C. at this writing. If Cal does go to the Rose Bowl, I can assure you, who may be somewhat skeptical over the turn of events in the Coast Conference that whoever Cal meets as the "alien" team will know it has been through a game.

Speaking of "games," last Saturday 81,000 loyal rooters for both Cal and Stanford jumped up and down for 2½ hours in one of the most thrilling games I've ever seen between the two colleges. The "Big Game" as we know it out here on the Coast outdoes any more dignified rivalry that has existed longer (but not louder) between Harvard and Yale these many Indian Summers.

For weeks before the "Big Game" the newspapers headline it both in the news and sports columns. Bright red and white banners and store-window decorations vie with brilliant blue and gold colorings to give the game a tremendous build-up. The week before the "Big Game" all you hear is a thorough discussion of who will win and by how much.

Both at Top Fettle

Thus, when this game is won by so narrow a margin as six points in its forty-fourth annual playing, there are many who say Stanford "should" have won, "for didn't Stanford's excellent playing for three quarters largely overshadow a few minutes of good football by the Bears?"

Well, I'm supposed to be an objective reporter. In my opinion, both teams were at top fettle; both teams played their hearts out; both coaches gave "their all" in strategy—and therein perhaps lay the Cal win. Coach "Tiny" Thornhill of Stanford left himself wide open for some question over his tactics when Stanford had the ball on Cal's one-foot line with three chances to score.

Coach Thornhill took out Halfback Gallarneau, who had been making most of the gains that had taken the Indians right up to the one-foot line. Into his place he shifted fleet-footed Pete Fay, the fading-hipped lad who is like a greased pig to handle. Pete had been laid up most of the season, but was ready for the Bears. When Pete was sent in it was like the poem of "Mighty Casey at the Bat." Only here it was, "Tiny Pete At the Goal Line." Pete didn't make it.

Now the question arises, "Might it not have been better to have left Gallarneau in the game while the whole squad was clicking?" That'll probably plague Coach Thornhill the rest of his days—but I feel it certainly can't be overlooked even on the chance of being charged with Monday morning quarterbacking.

At any rate, Stanford made the Rose Bowl bidders from Berkeley look anything but that for three-quarters—which should be plenty of salve for Coach Thornhill. It also detracted from the popularity of the fan for Cal at the Rose Bowl. Be he a thorough Cal fan or not, there isn't a rooter on the Coast who doesn't want to see the best team possible in the Rose Bowl—"even if it has to be S. C.," they say up here.

Washington's Loss Figures

Furthermore, in U. S. C.'s favor for the Rose Bowl bid was the 3-0 loss by the University of Washington to a somewhat "lesser" Oregon squad—at least Oregon was considered lesser until the final whistle at Portland. Because U. S. C. defeated Oregon 31-7 and Washington beat U. S. C. 7-6 many feel the Washington win over U. S. C. on a wet day in Seattle was a fluke. Maybe it was at that.

There's no predicting what'll happen for the Rose Bowl except that a victory by U. S. C. over U. C. L. A. on Thanksgiving will make a choice very difficult. A big U. S. C. score would carry a lot of weight—particularly since Cal just squeaked out six points better than Stanford.

While we are thinking of mixed-up situations—if you can stand another—wouldn't it be a pretty mess if Cal was picked for the Rose Bowl and then U. S. C. turned around and cut the turf right out from under the powerful and thus-far undefeated Notre Dame squad at Los Angeles Dec. 3? That would really fix things nicely!

But whoever does come out for the Rose Bowl whether they meet Cal or U. S. C., they'll have trouble. Probably it'll narrow down to Texas Christian, Duke, or Pittsburgh, in that order, for the invitation—although another attempt might be made to get a Big Ten team (Minnesota) for the post-season battle even though Big Ten rules say "no."

And something else to think about—the strong game Stanford put up against Cal will make the Big Green from Dartmouth look to its trickiest repertoire Nov. 26 here at Palo Alto.

Royal Arch Gunnison

College Football Scores

East

Albright 0, Upsala 0.
Army 19, Princeton 0.
Arnold 2, Bergen Jr. 0.
Bloomsburg T. 12, Panzer 6.
Blue Ridge 0, Shepherd 0.
Boston C. 0, St. Anselm 0.
Bucknell 16, Geo. Washington 0.
Buffalo 26, Rensselaer 7.
Cheney T. 6, Bordentown 6.
Delaware 2, Washington 0.
Drexel 25, Ursinus 0.
Fordham 13, South Carolina 0.
Geneva 6, Westminster 0.
Harvard 7, Yale 0.
Indiana T. 12, Clarion T. 0.
Johns Hopkins 25, American 7.
Lafayette 6, Lehigh 0.
Lebanon Valley 6, Juniata 0.
Manhattan 13, West Virginia 0.
Montclair T. 6, Trenton 0.
Muhlenberg 8, Moravian 0.
New Hampshire 10, Conn State 0.
Niagara 12, Canisius 0.
Penn M. C. 7, St. Joseph's 6.
Pittsburgh 26, Penn State 0.
Scranton 25, Mt. St. Mary's 3.
Slippery Rock 7, Calif. T. 0.
St. Vincent 21, St. Bonaventure 7.
Susquehanna 14, Brooklyn 6.
Swarthmore 15, Earlham 0.
Syracuse 14, Columbia 13.
Thiel 6, Grove City 6.
Tufts 7, Mass. State 6.
Villanova 39, Boston U. 6.
Wash. & Jefferson 0, Wooster 0.

Mid West

Akron 6, John Carroll 0.
Ball State 13, Valparaiso 0.
Bradley 42, Millikin 0.
Case 45, Oberlin 0.
Creighton 38, N. D. State 0.
Detroit 39, Tulsa 14.
Emporia 12, Bethany 7.
Grinnell 21, Colorado 7.
Illinois 34, Chicago 0.
Illinois C. 13, Wheaton 6.
Illinois Wes. 7, Illinois N. 7.
Kansas St. 41, Washburn 14.
Michigan 18, Ohio State 0.
Michigan St. 10, Temple 0.
Minnesota 21, Wisconsin 0.
Missouri 26, St. Louis 0.
Morningside 13, Wayne U. 0.
Nebraska 14, Iowa 0.
Notre Dame 9, Northwestern 7.
Ohio 14, Marshall 7.
Oklahoma 10, Iowa State 0.
Omaha 13, Iowa T. 6.
Purdue 13, Indiana 6.
St. Benedict's 7, Rockhurst 0.
Xavier 12, Baldwin-Wallace 0.
Youngstown 19, Detroit Tech 0.

Far West

Albion N. 45, Montana N. 6.
California 6, Stanford 0.
Arizona 20, Marquette 12.
Oregon 3, Washington 0.
San Francisco 8, Gonzaga 0.
Whittier 27, Redlands 7.

South

Abilene C. 19, McMurry 7.
Auburn 22, Georgia 14.
Boon T. 18, Greenville T. 6.
Catholic 14, Loyola 0.
Centenary 48, De Paul 0.
Centre 14, Louisville 6.
Cissin 6, Allen 6.
Duke 7, N. C. State 0.
Elon 6, Davis-Elkins 0.
Emory-Henry 7, Randolph Macon 0.
Florida 6, Georgia Tech 0.
Florida A. & M. 26, Knoxville 0.
Georgetown 14, Maryland 7.
Georgetown C. 13, Transylvania 12.
Howard 28, Birmingham-So. 0.
L. S. U. 6, Miss. St. 7. 0.
U. S. Coast Guard Academy 7, Southwestern (La.) 0.
Mississippi C. 22, Millsaps 0.
Morehead 8, Montgomery T. 0.
Presbyterian 13, Wofford 0.
Sam Houston 13, S. W. Texas T. 7.
Southwestern 7, Mississippi St. 3.
Stetson 13, Oglethorpe 7.
Tulane 36, Sewanee 0.
Virginia M. I. 6, Roanoke 0.
W. Ky. T. 21, Murray St. 7

South West

So. Methodist 21, Baylor 6.
T. C. U. 28, Rice 7.
Texas Tech 17, New Mexico 7.
Wichita 14, Oklahoma A. & M. 6.

Rocky Mountain

Brigham Young 20, Colorado St. 12.
Colorado Mines 15, Greeley St. 9.
Idaho 14, Utah State 6.
Utah 39, Wyoming 0.

Pacific Coast Conference

Oregon St.		Washington	
0-Idaho	13	0-Minnesota	15
0-So. Calif.	7	12-Idaho	12
19-Portland	0	0-U. C. L. A.	13
13-Washington	6	6-Oregon St.	13
7-Wash. St.	6	7-California	14
7-California	13	10-Stanford	7
6-Stanford	0	7-So. Calif.	6
		0-Oregon	3
52	45	42	83

Wash St.		U. C. L. A.	
2-Oregon	10	27-Iowa	7
3-California	27	12-Oregon	14
0-Stanford	8	13-Washington	0
6-So. Calif.	19	7-California	20
6-Oregon St.	7	33-Idaho	0
15-Gonzaga	13	6-Stanford	0
0-U. C. L. A.	21	21-Wash. St.	0
12-Idaho	0	7-Wisconsin	14
44	105	126	81

Oregon		Stanford	
10-Wash. St.	2	0-Santa Clara	22
14-U. C. L. A.	12	8-Wash. St.	0
16-Stanford	27	27-Oregon	16
0-Fordham	26	2-So. Calif.	13
7-So. Calif.	31	0-U. C. L. A.	6
19-Idaho	6	7-Washington	10
6-California	20	0-Oregon St.	6
3-Washington	0	0-California	6
69	124	44	79

S. California		California	
7-Alabama	19	13-St. Mary's	7
7-Oregon St.	0	27-Wash. St.	2
14-Ohio St.	7	39-C. of Pacific	0
19-Wash. St.	6	48-Cal. Aggies	0
13-Stanford	2	20-U. C. L. A.	7
31-Oregon	7	14-Washington	7
13-California	7	13-Oregon St.	7
6-Washington	7	7-So. Calif.	13
		20-Oregon	0
		6-Stanford	0
110	85	206	44

Pacific Coast Conference

Team	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
California	6	0	1	107	27	.857
So. California	5	0	1	89	20	.833
U. C. L. A.	3	0	2	59	34	.600
Oregon State	3	0	2	52	32	.600
Oregon	3	0	2	58	52	.600
Washington	2	0	4	30	56	.333
Stanford	2	0	5	44	87	.222
Wash. State	0	0	6	17	93	.000

College Indoor Polo

Norwich 20, Fairview Club 9.

Tricky Trojan —*By Pap'*

GRANNY
-LANSDELL-
-SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S FLASHY QUARTERBACK
!!
HIS PASSES UPSET CALIFORNIA FOR THE GOLDEN BEARS' FIRST LOSS IN TWO SEASONS
BACK YOU GO !!
HE SCORED ON A 72-YARD RUNBACK OF A PUNT AGAINST WASHINGTON
Pap'

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And Talking of . . . Finland

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Setting the 1940 Olympic Scene

LONDON—Rafael Seppälä Chargé d'affaires at the Finnish Embassy here, tells me that preparations for staging the 1940 Olympic Games at Helsinki proceed very nicely. Obviously, with limited funds, facilities and time, Finland is not attempting a colossal Olympic super-show of the type put on at Berlin in 1936. But everything that ought to be done for the proper presentation of the "full" Olympic program is to be done. And done by expert hands. The opening date of the Games is fixed for July 20, 1940.

Sport in Finland is not state-controlled, but the Government is advancing a loan for the promotion of the Games and the City of Helsinki—"the White City of the North"—is, of course, giving financial assistance. While Finnish sports folk are donig everything they can to make the Games a complete success. Finland has experienced sports organizers to call upon, and nobody acquainted with their thorough methods is likely to feel anxious regarding technical considerations in 1940.

The "full"—or, if you prefer it so, the obligatory minimum—program for the Games, as defined by the heads of the Olympic movement, the International Olympic Committee, comprises track and field athletics, boxing, cycling, fencing, gymnastics, horse riding, modern pentathlon, rowing, swimming, weight-lifting, wrestling, yachting and art competitions.

Finland is prepared to organize these things. And if the only addition to them should prove to be association football, the Berlin program of 1936 will have been undercut to the extent of six items. Namely, basketball, canoeing, field hockey, handball, pony polo and shooting. Not to mention a whole bunch of so-called "Olympic" activities—youth gatherings, conferences, national demonstrations and what not.

Simplification Approved

The prospect of simplified Olympics has given widespread satisfaction. Indeed, the trend is described by sports leaders here as the only thing that can prevent the Games from toppling over completely, brought to ruin by excess of size, distortion of purpose, and the falsification of sporting values that those two developments seem bound to entail, if each host nation strives to outshine the last.

Finland, as you may recall, put in a bid for the 1940 Olympic Games during the International Olympic Committee's 1936 conference at Berlin. The festival, however, was voted to Tokyo, and the Japanese, highly delighted at the privilege of organizing the Games, announced their intention of spending 15,000,000 yen ($3,500,000 or £875,000) on the project. But the swing of political events in the East (if that be the proper term for the military operations in China) caused the Japanese to forfeit what they had been so eager to obtain, and, at relatively short notice, Finland was invited last July to stage the 1940 Games, after all.

The Finns forthwith replied "Yes" to the invitation and buckled straight into a task that it has been their ambition to undertake ever since they first sent a team to the Olympic Games in 1906. In the 30 years since then, Finland has enjoyed an astounding measure of success as an Olympic competitor. With a population of only 3,500,000 to draw upon (less than half the size of London's) the Finns have gained 69 silver-gilt medals for first places, 66 silver for second and 69 bronze for third. Most of them being awards for distance running, field events, wrestling, and winter sports.

The Finns are especially suited to these particular activities, because they are a simple-living, dour, determined people. Physically strong, capable of iron self-discipline, tireless. People occupied with lumber and agriculture, accustomed to a Spartan diet and an invigorating climate.

Home of Skiing

In other words, the Finns are a race gifted naturally with attributes most important to the "stayer," a race whose delight and tradition it is, among the men, to cultivate those attributes to the maximum by protracted and rigorous training, which helps us to understand why the Finns hold no fewer than nine of the world's records for distance running at the present time.

When they turned their attention to this particular phase of athletics, the Finns carried on a tradition long established by them in skiing, "the" national Finnish sport. Finland is credited with being the country in which this mode of progress over snow originated, and relics that have been discovered suggest the use of skis there between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. Now, Finland is a tree-laden country (excepting Lapland in the north), and consequently the competitive vogue has been, not for downhill racing (the said trees severely limit the opportunities for that), but long races on the flat, across country.

Owing to the fact that Finland is rather off the beaten track for tourists—it is in a corner of Northern Europe, between Scandinavia and Russia—the winter sport centers have not been very intensively developed. Hence the decision to hold the Winter Olympic Games of 1940 at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

700 Years Under Sweden

Finland is about the size of the State of Montana, U. S. A. (149,926 square miles, to be exact), and it is easy to reach by steamer or airplane. Being four days' journey by boat from Hull, England. The Finnish mark hovers around 46 to the dollar (227 to the pound, however), and transportation dues on road and rail come cheap, as do the hotel accommodation and the cost of living generally.

The Finnish name for Finland is Suomi, meaning "Land of the Waters." And this is an accurate and well as picturesque description, since a ninth of the country is under water and there are 60,000 lakes, 80,000 islands. Ten per cent of the Finnish population speaks Swedish, a matter explained by the fact that for seven centuries the country was dominated by Sweden. After that it was (from 1809 to 1918) an autonomous Grand Duchy under Russian observation.

The Russians kept a tight rein on the Finns and watched any clubforming tendencies with distrust, but after grave civic disturbances in 1905-06, they let up somewhat and gave permission for the foundation of the Suomen Viomistelu-ja Urheilulitto, translatable as the Finnish Gymnastic and Athletic Association which had existed, sub rosa, for some while. This development marked the rise of the political floodtide in Finland, for the association immediately fought for and secured Finland's recognition in international sport as a fully independent entity, complete even to the possession of its own flag. This was all part of the campaign for national liberation which led in 1917 to the Declaration of Independence and the establishment of Finland as a Republic.

Steamers

One of the great problems confronting the Finns in their organization of the 1940 Olympics is the housing of all the spectators from abroad. Quite a large number will be able to live on steamers in Helsinki Harbor. And talking of steamers leads us to that exhilarating old Finnish custom, the "Sauna." Which is a steam bath achieved by pouring water onto a heated slab and sitting around in the resultant vapor with one's clothes off. A process followed by beating the skin with a bunch of twigs.

No Finn is too poor to possess a "Sauna," and the steam bath is as much a part of Finnish life today as it was of Roman life in ancient days. Every farmhouse and cottage has a modest wooden outhouse devoted to this special purpose, and town dwellers have their more elaborate, sophisticated version.

So what with this national habit of the "Sauna", and the plan for housing 1940 visitors on boats in the harbor, our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Visitors to Finland can be accommodated in stationary steamers"

Michigan Places Three Players On All-Big Ten Team

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The 1938 all Big Ten eleven reflected Michigan's football renaissance today as Western Conference coaches named three Wolverines, including two sophomores, in their annual selections for the Associated Press.

Tom Harmon, halfback, and Forest Evashevski, quarterback, were the sophomores—the first to earn all-Conference ranking since 1934 when Ed Widseth of Minnesota and Merle Wendt of Ohio State achieved first-year honors.

Last year all were seniors except Francis Twedell of Minnesota. Twedell placed again this year, sharing guard honors with Ralph Heikkinen, Michigan's third member—one more than any other college placed.

The coaches nominated three juniors—Jack Murray of Wisconsin, center; Erwin Prasse of Iowa, end, and Louis Brock of Purdue, halfback.

The team was rounded out with such veterans as Bob Haak of Indiana and Joe Mihal of Purdue at tackle, Cleo Diehl of Northwestern at end and Wisconsin's Howie Weiss at fullback. Weiss topped all other players in the poll with eight first-team votes.

Several coaches in selecting the Evashevski-Harmon - Brock - Weiss backfield called it a "Dream" offensive combination. Evashevski and Harmon established themselves as great blockers. Weiss supplied both durability and speed. Harmon and Brock, also kickers and passers, were the "Long Run" threats.

Players just nosed out of first-team honors were Vince Gavre, Wisconsin, quarterback; George Nash, Minnesota end, and Bob Voigts and John Haman, Northwestern tackle and center, respectively. Other second-team members were John Mariucci, Minnesota end; Alex Schoenbaum, Ohio State tackle; Guards Lynn Hovland of Wisconsin and Hal Method of Northwestern; Halfbacks Wilbur Moore of Minnesota and Roy Bellin of Wisconsin, and Larry Buhler, Minnesota fullback.

Yale Football Should Never Be Sold Short

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21—What has become of those persons who on Saturday morning were rating Harvard as a 2-to-1 favorite over Yale?

The man who said "Never sell America short," might just as well have said "Never sell Yale short" when it comes to a Harvard-Yale football game. And no Yale team ever gave a better proof of the truth of such a statement than did Capt. Bill Platt's gallant Eli eleven of 1938 when it held the Harvard team to a 7-to-0 victory in the Yale Bowl.

Played under extremely unfavorable conditions this 57th annual battle between the Crimson and the Blue was one of the hardest fought in their long series and neither the score nor the statistics can record a real picture of the way the fortunes of war surged back and forth. First Harvard and then Yale was apparently on the way to capitalize on a scoring chance, only to be hurled back by a determined defense. And it was not until Harvard had failed to capitalize on two chances and Yale had failed on her first of two, that the Crimson finally made good.

Pond Re-makes Team

When Head Coach Pond announced after the Yale-Princeton game that he was going to re-make the Yale eleven, few believed that there was time in which to carry out his plan and put a well-organized team on the field. But he proved on Saturday that he could do all this and the Yale eleven which faced Harvard was unquestionably the best Yale lineup of the year.

That Harvard had been well scouted by Yale was evident and the Eli coaching staff built a defense which met the Crimson with greater success than any of the other Harvard opponents. Harvard's famous spinner was ineffective as the Yale linemen refused to be mousetrapped and when the Crimson running game was bottled up, she was hard pressed especially as the wet conditions handicapped her passing game.

All year long Yale has been handicapped by not having a good running attack and this was the real weakness in the Eli's game against Harvard. Due to the rainy condition her forward-passing game was not as effective as would have been the case on a dry field and with Harvard being able to concentrate on a defense for Yale's aerials, the Crimson's problem was easier than that which faced Yale.

Foley Is Spark-Plug

When Harvard started in the fourth quarter on an 80-yard march to the winning touchdown, she turned back to the Harvard-Yale game of 1937 for her winning plays. And Little Frank Foley was the spark-plug which led the Crimson to its lone touchdown just as he was the player who scored the winning touchdown in the Harvard Stadium the year previous.

Last year Foley took the ball and started to cut through Yale's left tackle, but swung out around the end and scored the touchdown that gave the Crimson her first victory over Yale under the coaching of Dick Harlow. While Foley did not score this year's touchdown, he tossed the pass that made it possible and also played a prominent part in the rest of the 80-yard advance. No wonder Coach Harlow said a year ago that Frank Foley was a "good football player."

Starting on her 20-yard line after getting the ball away from Yale when the Eli failed to cash in on their best scoring chance of the day, Foley started the Crimson off with a one-yard dash, and then he lost two more on another rush. Third down and 11 yards to go, Foley back for a kick; but no, he passes to Macdonald, who carries to Harvard's 40-yard line.

Two short rushes by Foley and Macdonald and then Foley, on the same play he used to score Harvard's winning touchdown in 1937, started for Yale's left tackle; but swung wide and gave the Crimson a first down on Yale's 40-yard line. A short gain by Gardella followed by a long run by Macdonald placed the ball on Yale's 10-yard line.

Throws Winning Pass

Foley gained a yard and then on a fake sweep around Yale's left end, he threw a forward to Macdonald who caught it in the end zone for the winning touchdown. And when Boston kicked the point-after in a downpour of rain the scoring was done for the day.

By winning the game Harvard finished her season with four victories and four defeats. By taking the Princeton and Yale games she became the Big Three champion for the second successive year. That the Yale game could not have been played on a dry field is to be regretted as there is no doubt but what conditions were a big handicap to the carrying out of the intricate offense which Harvard has. The soggy ball also interferred with the passing game of both teams.

Turning to the work of the individual players one cannot pass over the brilliant defensive play of Don Daughters at end; the fine defensive playing of Cliff Wilson and Tim Russell in backing up the line; the running of Macdonald, the passing, kicking and generalship of Foley and the punting of Harding, all for Harvard. For Yale Captain Platt and Brooks were towers of strength on the line and refused to fall for the famous mouse-trap; and Snavely and Anderson stood out in the backfield both offensively and defensively, while John Miller's punting was splendid.

So much for 1938. Already both Harvard and Yale are looking forward to 1939. With only three of this year's starters back next Fall, Coach Harlow is going to have to start all over again. This will be his fifth year at Harvard and he will have to look to the sophomore class for many of next year's varsity as Tom Healey, tackle; Torbie Macdonald and Joe Gardella, backs, will be the only Yale starters returning. Fortunately for him he will have one of the best freshman elevens Harvard has had in years to draw from.

While Yale did not have as good a freshman team this year as Harvard, Coach Pond will have more Harvard starters back to help him out. And if they improve over the form they showed last Saturday, they will assure the Eli of a much better team in 1939.

Cotton Will Play In United States

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 21

Henry Cotton, generally rated as England's No. 1 golfer, will go to the United States next Spring to play Sam Snead "or anybody else."

In a letter to the Associated Press Cotton said he had made arrangements to get away for the trip and was "quite prepared to play anybody, provided the terms make my trip worth while."

The former British Open champion must be back at St. Andrews for the open championship, starting July 3.

Chicago Hawks Retain First Place in Race

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	4	1	1	16	8	9
Toronto	3	3	2	12	10	8
Rangers	4	0	0	9	4	8
Boston	3	1	1	13	7	7
Americans	3	2	0	7	10	6
Detroit	1	5	0	13	17	2
Canadiens	0	6	0	8	22	0

Results Nov. 19

Americans 2, Toronto 1, overtime.

Results Nov. 20

Boston 4, Detroit 1.
Rangers 2, Canadiens 1.
Toronto 1, Chicago 1, overtime.

By the Associated Press

Although the flying Chicago Black Hawks, defeated only once in six National Hockey League starts, will be participating, there doesn't seem to be anything dangerous in this week's busy schedule for the league leaders.

Held to a 1-1 overtime tie by the Toronto Maple Leafs last night, the Hawks play two games this week in a 10-game schedule. Thursday night they meet the sixth-place Detroit Red Wings, whipped by Boston last night, 4-1, and Sunday they meet the New York Rangers, who shaded Les Canadiens, 2-1, and tied Toronto for second place.

The Rangers would appear to be the Hawks' most awesome foes this week were it not for the fact they meet the Bruins Tuesday and the Maple Leafs Thursday. They are bound to be tired by the time the Hawks skate onto the Garden ice.

They will know by then who is going to give the Hawks the stiffest fight, however. The battle between the Leafs and Rangers Thursday should settle second place contention for quite a while.

The Leafs, playing their second game in two nights, were superb on defense against the speedy Hawk forwards last night. Gus Marker scored for them in the second period after Johnny Gottselig had poked the puck home for the Hawks in the first. Then the Leafs settled down to business and, although shy a man at the start of the overtime, they withstood the Hawks' offensive rushes nobly.

The Bruins celebrated the return of Eddie Shore in fine style. He led the third period rush that brought goals by Cooney Weiland, Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart and completely snowed under the Detroit offense and defense.

The Rangers won their fourth straight and the Canadiens dropped their sixth consecutive game at New York with Phil Watson scoring the winning goal in the second period after Lynn Patrick and Louis Trudel had registered for each side earlier in the contest.

Giants Riding Winning Streak In Pro League

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

Club	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	PC
New York	7	0	2	151	72	.778
Washington	5	2	2	123	113	.714
Brooklyn	4	2	4	134	134	.500
Philadelphia	4	0	6	133	157	.400
Pittsburgh	2	0	7	72	141	.222

Western Division

Green Bay	8	0	3	223	118	.727
Detroit	6	0	3	98	80	.667
Chicago Bears	6	0	4	187	134	.600
Cleveland	3	0	6	101	171	.443
Chicago Cards	1	0	9	80	191	.100

Yesterday's Results

New York 13, Green Bay 7.
Chicago Bears 24, Brooklyn 6.
Detroit 7, Chicago Cardinals 3.
Philadelphia 14, Pittsburgh 7.

This Week's Schedule

Thursday—New York at Brooklyn; Chicago Bears at Detroit.
Sunday—Cleveland at Chicago Cardinals; Pittsburgh at Washington.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—New York's Giants are riding a winning streak in the National Professional Football League which may carry them to eastern division and league honors.

Their sixth straight victory, a league record for the season, came yesterday at the expense of Green Bay. It not only advanced their eastern title bid and prolonged the western-division fight, but stamped the New Yorkers as a sure menace should they clash with the Packers again in the playoff.

By virtue of their decisive 15-to-3 triumph, the Giants became the only eastern club this year to defeat Green Bay which also was seeking its sixth straight. Washington did not meet the Packers, who ended their regular season yesterday and who, as a result of the loss, faced the possibility of a playoff for the western crown.

Detroit kept its chances alive by defeating the Chicago Cardinals 7 to 3 and can tie Green Bay at eight victories and three defeats by disposing of Chicago's Bears and Philadelphia in its last two games.

The Bears and Lions will meet at Detroit Thursday with the now revitalized Bears a mighty barrier to Detroit's chances. Yesterday the Bears eliminated Brooklyn from eastern title consideration with a smashing 24-to-6 triumph.

New York must protect its eastern lead against Brooklyn Thursday and after that will settle the title with Washington's Redskins, providing the defending champions can overcome Pittsburgh Sunday. Whizzer White ran 79 yards for a touchdown against Philadelphia yesterday, but it was Pittsburgh's only score and the Pirates lost to Philadelphia 14 to 7. Cleveland will play the Cards at Chicago in Sunday's other game.

Green Bay pushed New York about much as it pleased during the first half yesterday until it reached the scoring zone. New York stopped one touchdown drive at the 25 and another at the 10, but Paul Engebretsen's field goal gave the Packers a 3-to-2 halftime lead.

Then the Giants struck. Tuffy Leemans ran 75 yards for one touchdown and Mel Hein 50 yards for another after intercepting a pass.

Harvard-Yale Statistics

	H	Y
First downs	5	10
First downs, rushing	3	8
First downs, passing	2	2
Yards gained	91	146
Yards gained, rushing	72	129
Yards gained, passing	70	43
Forward passes, attempted	7	14
Forward passes, completed	3	5
Forward passes (own) intercep.	1	0
Forward passes (opts.) intercep	0	1
Lateral passes attempted	1	0
Lateral passes completed	1	0
Lateral passes intercepted	0	0
Penalties	2	0
Yardds lost on penalties	10	0
Fumbles	4	1
Fumbles recovered (own)	3	0
Fumbles recovered (opts)	0	1
Number of punts	10	12
*Total distance of punts	377	517
Average distance of punts	37	43
Total runback of punts	45	49
Average runback of punts	10	8

*From line of scrimmage.

College Soccer

Princeton 0, Penn 0.
Delaware 1, Stevens 0.
F. and M. 2, Carnegie Tech 0.
Haverford 4, Swarthmore 3.
Navy 0, Cornell 0.
Springfield 3, R. P. I. 0.

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Art, Music, Theater---A New Tosca---A Tarbell-Benson Show

San Carlists in Three Bills

By L. A. Sloper

By exception, a Sunday matinée was given by the San Carlo Opera Company, making three performances over the weekend. "Butterfly" and "Aïda" were the bills on Saturday, and "Tosca" was played yesterday. Offhand I cannot recall another Sunday operatic performance in Boston.

Yesterday's reunion served to introduce to Boston as Tosca Jean Tennyson, a personable young woman whose artistic antecedents are unknown to us. She made a very charming appearance on the stage. She has a light lyric voice, not unpleasing in quality when used with restraint. At present her breath control is imperfect and she betrays the common faults of scooping and of pinching high tones. Tosca was a rather ambitious role for her to attempt. It demands a voice of greater volume, of more dramatic intensity. It requires also for its full effectiveness a mastery of dramatic action.

Miss Tennyson was ill at ease when she first appeared and probably did not do herself justice. Later she sang with more assurance, and she had the wisdom to render the "Vissi d'arte" in a straightforward manner, without theatrical stunts. On the whole the aria went off creditably. Miss Tennyson would do, very likely, a good Micaela, even a good Marguerite. She is not yet ready for the more sophisticated operatic roles.

In other respects the performance followed familiar lines, and displayed familiar faces and voices. Mr. Onofrei was the competent Mario, Mr. Valle the authoritative Scarpia, Mr. Curci the Spoletta, Mr. Kozakevitch the Angelotti, and Mr. Cervi the Sacristan. The orchestra, under Mr. Peroni's watchful eye, gave a good account of the melodramatically effective score.

"Madame Butterfly"

The Butterfly of Saturday afternoon was the engaging Japanese star, Hizi Koyke, who gave a delightful impersonation. She was in good voice, and she conveyed persuasively the accepted Western operatic conception of a Japanese girl—sweet, shy and tragic. Rolf Gerard was a presentable Pinkerton whose voice blended well with hers. The cast was otherwise much as usual, with Miss Bruno as Suzuki, Mr. Valle as Sharpless, and Mr. Curci as Goro.

Mr. Peroni got all he could out of the saccharine score; but this Puccini is much harder to take than the veristic melodramatist of "Tosca." The story he used is of course naïve in the extreme, and his score matches it all too well.

"Aïda"

The presentation of "Aïda" was distinguished by the local début of the young soprano, Norina Greco, in the title role, to the obvious delight of the gathered music lovers, who accorded her, along with her co-artists, an ovation. Verdi's decorative and dramatic music is entertainment enough of itself to arouse the enthusiasm of operagoers, even without great names among the singers and the most elaborate trappings, but the San Carlists Saturday night added much to the stirring performance with untarnished mise en scène and by virtue of being, for the most part, well cast.

Miss Greco, from the moment of the completion of her pathetic "Numi, pieta," at the end of the first scene, to the last note of her tearful farewell in the arms of her lover in the subterranean tomb, had the support and sympathy of her auditors. Hers is a singularly powerful organ for one so young and she possesses richness and purity of tone, marred only by a slight roughness in the lower register, which may have been temporary.

Lyuba Senderowna made the most of her opportunities as Amneris. Miss Senderowna is blessed with histrionic ability as well as a voice, and she uses her expressive hands to excellent effect.

Mostyn Thomas added to his robust vocalism in the part of Amonasro an exaggerated drama and an accentuated make-up which gave to the King of Ethiopia a comic aspect.

Pasquale Ferrara's reading of Radames was acceptable. Harold Kravitt was cast as Ramfis, Natale Cervi as the King of Egypt, and Francesco Curci and Charlotte Bruno in minor roles.

The incidental dances by the corps de ballet were well received, especially the skillful number executed by Lydia Arlova, première danseuse, and Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur, at the Gate of Thebes. The gorgeous pageantry of this scene is well sustained.

Company and audience alike owe much to the musical director, Carlo Peroni, upon whose capable conducting the success of the San Carlists largely depends. The house was virtually filled at Saturday night's performance. M. B.

Recital Is Given By Roland Hayes

Yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Roland Hayes returned to a loyal public in Boston for a recital of more than passing interest. Reginald Boardman was the pianoforte accompanist. For program Mr. Hayes listed Eight Epitaphs from poems of Walter de la Mare, set to music by Theodore Chanler; Monteverdi's "On che soavita" and "Maledetto sia l'aspetto:" Bononcini's "Bella Vittoria:" C. P. E. Bach's "Gottes Grosse in der Natur;" from Brahms, "Am Sonntag Morgen," "Mondenschein," "Botschaft," and "In Waldeseinsamkeit," and the customary final group of Negro Spirituals.

In this program Mr. Hayes departed somewhat from his usual procedure by giving his listeners an opening English group in a setting by one of the younger American composers with a European background. Mr. Chanler's Eight Epitaphs were first heard in Boston on the evening of April 13, at which time they revealed themselves as amusing bits of musical nonsense. Mr. Hayes chose to use half-voice for the majority of them, and for those in which his full voice came to the fore, one found him doing equally fine work. The songs were in severe contrast to the remainder of the material on program, but were nevertheless extremely interesting, not only for their content, but for the revelation of a new facet of the art of Mr. Hayes.

As usual, Mr. Hayes gave a smooth interpretation of the Monteverdi items and the remainder of the group as well served to display the singer's thorough musicality.

The Brahms songs again brought to the fore the half-voice which Mr. Hayes employs effectively, and in the final song of the group, his listeners again heard the finely spun top notes for which Mr. Hayes has long been famous. As an encore to this group, he paid tribute to Percival Parham by singing one of the last songs composed by this talented pianist and accompanist.

The printed program was supplemented by a generous number of encores and there was an enormous amount of enthusiasm for the singer, who generously shared the applause with Mr. Boardman, whose excellent work at the pianoforte merited the attention of the listener. G. M. S.

Opening

At the Wilbur—Elmer Rice's "American Landscape," third production of the Playwrights' Company, with Charles Waldron, Rachel Hartzel, Donald Cook, Isobel Elsom, Phoebe Foster. For one week.

Foreign Movies Draw Attention

"La Guerre des Boutons"

"La Guerre des Boutons," which was presented Thursday and Friday at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Cambridge, is such excellent fun as a comedy about children that one almost forgets that it is also a keen satire on war-making. The French have a way with them in dealing with untrained child actors and it is fully evidenced once more here in the course of a story whose cast is made up largely of engaging youngsters most of whom certainly never before played to a camera.

The children of cabbage-raising Longeverne and grape-growing Velrans carry on a bitter feud whose origin goes back to medieval France. Instead of throwing bombs, the opposing "armies" snip buttons from the jeans of their erstwhile playmates. The feud originated because the Velranese wanted sunshine to ripen their grapes while the Longevernese need rain to grow their cabbages. A brilliant military stratagem wins a major conflict for the Longeverne lads who enter the fray au naturel, thus removing the spoils of war and routing their foes with a single coup. Peace among the children is restored by the mayor of Longeverne and the pretty schoolmistress of Velrans. But the grown-ups come to blows at the peace banquet as the children stand by and shake their heads sadly at the folly of their elders.

Based on a novel by Louis Pergaud, "La Guerre des Boutons" has been brilliantly conceived and executed in terms of cinema composition. Technically, the film is superb. The cameraman and director have made full use of the beautiful countryside in which the story is laid. There is not a false note. The settings are the real thing and so are the people in them. Jean Murat, Claude May, Serge Grave, Marcel Mouloudji, and Vera Phares are the more prominent members of a splendid cast.

"Young Pushkin"

An audience which overtaxed the small capacity of Cantabrigia Hall in Cambridge, Thursday evening, had the rare treat of seeing two first-rate films. They were "Young Pushkin," a Russian production, and "A Night at the Show," an early Chaplin. They are the first in a series under the auspices of the Holyoke Bookshop and the John Reed Society.

"Young Pushkin" is certainly one of the finer Russian films. Added to the usual vigor of style which we have come to expect from the best Russian directors, this story of the poet's school life contains charm, piquancy, romantic pictorial beauty and humor. The photography, too, is unusually clear, and provides a series of moving canvases, well balanced and cinematically constructive.

Without a program, it is almost impossible to give credit where credit is due. And that is perhaps just as well, since honors go equally to all members of the cast. V. Litovsky is particularly sensitive as the young poet whose genius develops through a series of crises involving a pretty serf girl, loyalties to his friends and a mood of rebellion.

The Chaplin film reminds us once more of the rare comic genius which has never yet been replaced in films. "A Night at the Show" is 1918 vintage. Yet it is intrinsically funny today.

The next program, on December 8, will present Rene Clair's "A Nous La Liberté" and "The Floorwalker." J. D. B.

Laurence Olivier — Flora Robson

Flora Robson to Be in 'Wuthering Heights'

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

From England, and a long run in Margaret Kennedy's London stage success, "Autumn," has come Flora Robson for one of the leading roles in Samuel Goldwyn's production, "Wuthering Heights," soon to begin its Hollywood production.

Miss Robson is one of the best known character actresses in the British Isles, in films as well as on the stage; and she is an implacable foe of the star system. The last-named, of course, is a brave thing to be in Hollywood. So I asked Miss Robson about it.

"Personal reasons, partly," she explained. "I'm a plain woman, and a plain woman doesn't like to have to come continually up against this incessant demand for beauty." She laughed. "But that's not the only reason. The best theater has always been produced by the best story. Stars who count themselves greater than the story, greater than anything either medium, stage or films, can offer them, disappear sometimes more quickly than they realize they are going to."

Miss Robson's long life on the stage began when she was 5—and not of her own volition. Her father wanted her to become an actress. But Miss Robson's stanch physical characteristics have made her unsuitable for the ordinary frivolous roles, and she has played most recently in some parts, as a result, a good deal beyond her age. She was the Empress Elizabeth in Elisabeth Bergner's "Catherine The Great," and Queen Elizabeth in "Fire Over England," the Korda production. In "Wuthering Heights," she is to have the role of Nellie, the servant.

Cast with her will be three of her fellow players from England. Merle Oberon is to play Cathy; Laurence Olivier, Heathcliff, and Leo G. Carroll, Joseph.

* * *

In spite of Miss Robson's disapproval of the star system, the star system is still what succeeds best in this country, at least as far as the films are concerned. Players such as Chaplin, Colman, Lloyd, Muni, Shearer, Garbo, and Marlene Dietrich coast along with a pretty constant public, making one or at most two pictures a year. Even star directors, Capra, La Cava, Lloyd, De Mille, have the same latitude, and begin new productions only when the maximum of time, effort and money has been spent on preparation. Of these, De Mille is the only one at present in production. Capra has just finished a leisurely Washington jaunt to do research on his new political film, and Lloyd and La Cava have also recently completed big films.

De Mille's present picture is "Union Pacific," following his "Buccaneer," first released almost a year ago. The picture, which will have Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck, and Akim Tamiroff in the cast, is to be on the grand scale, with second companies under assistant directors already on location in Cedar City, Utah.

* * *

Mr. De Mille begins work with the main company at the studio shortly—marking the capitulation of another old-line director to the modern method of making films. The time was when every director went with his company to just about every location, unless it was merely a matter of getting a shot or two, or an insert, which could be trusted to a subordinate. Today there are several directors who make a specialty of handling second companies on a production, doing only the location work and mob scenes. Of these Richard Rosson is perhaps the best known, and it is Mr. Rosson who is getting the Utah material for Mr. De Mille. Mr. Rosson may be remembered for the logging stuff he obtained for "Come and Get It," by those who remember their outdoor sequences in films, and like them genuine.

The words of a New York State Supreme Court justice in summing up the judgment for William S. Hart in his suit against United Artists are finding appreciative hearers in Hollywood. Justice Shientag said, "He (Hart) was treated shabbily by the defendants, and shabbily is a mild word for me to use."

Mr. Hart's suit against the company dates back to the making of his picture "Tumbleweeds," which was released by the company in such a manner, Mr. Hart claims, as to cause him to lose a large sum of money invested by him in the picture.

Mr. Hart began his picture-making career in the very early days of silent films, for the late Thomas H. Ince. He was instrumental in building up the fame of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, and of its one-time president, Adolf Zukor. He was one of the original United Artists group, which included Chaplin, Mary Pickford, and Douglas Fairbanks.

His pictures, more than those of any other western actor I know, had a feeling of the West as it was. Hart grew up in the Middle West when Indians still camped along its streams. He knew the language of several tribes, and was the friend of many striking western figures, including Bill Cody. His loss to pictures, in the opinion of many here, has been one of Hollywood's most regrettable happenings.

The Theater of Angna Enters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the Theater of Angna Enters plays a one-night stand in Jordan Hall, on Friday, Dec. 2, the company, the costume designer, and the star will all be comprised in one persons who is also a painter, an author, and a musician—"the first Mime of our day"—Angna Enters. She will be assisted only by the lighting technicians, and Madeleine Marshall at the piano.

Miss Enters's ninth exhibition of paintings, drawings and gouaches, to be held at the Newhouse Galleries, New York, Nov. 21-Dec. 10, includes "contemporary Political Caricatures"; "Paris During Visit of English Sovereigns"; "Sailboats of Greece, Egypt, Sicily, Spain, and U. S. A."; "Paintings in the Manner of Persian Twelfth and Thirteen-Century Art Forms," and "Characters in the Theater of Angna Enters."

All as varied and as provocative as the titles of her compositions in dance form, the newest of which to be seen on this program are: "Time on My Hands (Two Modern City Women)"; "A Modern Totalitarian Hero (the glory of living dangerously)"; "Impertinente—Habanera—Spain, Seventeenth Century"; and "London Bridge Is Falling Down." At least two of these were presented for the first time hereabouts in her program in aid of Spanish democracy at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, last February.

A second program, just announced, for Saturday afternoon, Dec. 10, will show "End of a World—Paris, August, 1914"; "La Cuisine Française"; "Bombardment," and "Balletomane—Connoisseur (Riviera stay away from my door)," for the first time here.

Stage Notes

Charles Waldron has replaced Arthur Byron in the featured role of "American Landscape," the new Elmer Rice play which opens tonight at the Wilbur. This is the third production of the Playwrights' Company. Others in the cast are Rachel Hartzell, Isobel Elsom, Phoebe Foster, Donald Cook, Lillian Foster, Charles Dingle, George Macready, Sylvia Weld, Alfred A. Hesse, Theodore Newton, Ethel Intropidi, Howard Miller and others. Aline Bernstein has designed the setting—a New England mansion—and the play has been staged by its author. All five of the dramatists who comprise the Playwrights' Company are expected in Boston for the opening. In addition to Mr. Rice, they are Maxwell Anderson, S. N. Behrman, Sidney Howard and Robert E. Sherwood.

The current season in New York has five capacity hits. Two are dramas, one a comedy, the fourth defies classification and the fifth is a new musical. The two dramas are "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and "Oscar Wilde," the comedy hit is "Kiss The Boys Goodbye," and the item defying description is "Hellzapoppin," the Olsen-Johnson wildcat revue. The new musical hit is "Leave It To Me," starring William Gaxton and Victor Moore.

Antoinette Perry will resume this season her Apprentice Auditions. Last year Miss Perry interviewed and gave auditions to several thousand youngsters trying to break into the theater. The American Theater Council has indexed all requests and Miss Perry will give as many as possible a chance to be heard during the coming winter months.

Fourth production of the American Theater Society will be "The Merchant of Yonkers," which comes into the Colonial Dec. 12.

In the Little Theater

The Transit Theater will present on Jan. 9 its second production, "The Cradle Will Rock." The cast includes many of the actors from the group's first production, "Plant in the Sun," and "Transit."

The New England Repertory Theater's fourth production, opening on Nov. 29, will be "Mädchen in Uniform." There will be a week of performances in the theater at Huntington Chambers, 30 Huntington Avenue.

Tonight on the Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

H. V. Kaltenborn, who became a radio "star" through his comment on the events leading up to the Munich agreement, will try his talents in the comedy direction tonight at 7:30 over the CBS to WEEI combination when he appears as guest with Eddie Cantor. Eddie does very well with his guest interviews and appearances as those who heard Leslie Howard last week may testify. Mary Martin, currently singing in "Leave It to Me," New York musical show, also a guest, will sing some songs from the show.

* * *

The New England Town Hall, which got off to a poor start when it tried to buck the dialing habits of a Sunday evening audience, is in a better spot tonight at 8 over WEEI. Its strongest competition will be the "cornfed" entertainment of Al Pearce and his Gang. The forum will take its problem directly to its own audience in the Boston City Club and to radio listeners in a discussion of the best ways and means to make Town Hall workable. Speakers tonight will be Kenneth I. Taylor, treasurer of the State Federation of Labor, on "Labor"; Judge Jacob J. Kaplan, on "Racial Harmony"; Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, of Harvard, and Dean George H. Chase, of the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

* * *

Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor-General of the United States, prominently mentioned as a possible successor to the Attorney-General's post in the Cabinet and as a potential nominee of the Democratic Party for the Presidency in 1940, will speak tonight on the National Radio Forum at 10:30 over the NBC-Blue to WBZ network. Mr. Jackson has been noted for his outspoken support of New Deal policies and by his vigorous opposition to monopolies and the easing of anti-trust laws.

* * *

César Franck's Symphony in D Minor will be played entirely from recordings by the Philadelphia Orchestra tonight over WBZ at 11:15. This album, conducted by Leopold Stokowski, is easily the best of the several albums that have been made of that work. Beginning Wednesday, Nov. 23, this period will play, in three parts, the entire opera "Aïda," as made by La Scala Theater of Milan.

* * *

As another preliminary "teaser" to the radio opera season which begins soon, the first act of Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Kirsten Flagstad, René Maison and Emanuel List in the leads, will be aired tonight over the NBC-Blue to WBZ combination at 9 p. m. This will be the Chicago City's Opera's performance from the Chicago Opera House.

Early Tuesday Offerings

Some excellent programs of music may be had for the dialing of WEEI tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 2:30. In succession the Columbia network will present a program of Stephen Foster's songs, in the American School of the Air, and the "Story of the Song," with the singing, by CBS soloists, of American popular songs that give promise of enduring. These include "The Man I Love," "Why Was I Born?," "Dancing in the Dark," "Lover, Come Back to Me" and "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody"; in the final 30 minutes the Roth Quartet will give a recital. A. D. H.

Dance Film at Fine Arts

A film of National Dances is being shown at the Fine Arts in addition of "Amphitryon." The numbers include "Polyanka," a dance of youth; an Armenian wedding dance; a Tartar spring dance and dances of the Cossacks, White Russians, Adjaristans, and Moldavians.

A Benson-Tarbell Show

By Dorothy Adlow

It is fitting that our Boston Museum of Fine Arts employ its large resources to exhibit in full range works by two of the most eminent artists of Boston, Frank W. Benson and the late Edmund C. Tarbell were both born in 1862; both had early instruction in Boston; both studied abroad in the great years of ferment of modern French painting; both taught at the Boston Museum School; both received awards and distinctions; both have been looked upon with veneration by a community well content with its achievement in pictorial art.

The names of Benson and Tarbell do more than identify two successful artists; they symbolize a trend, qualify a taste, establish boundaries which have held the artistic vision of this community in sad restraint in an era when expansiveness and experiment marked the prevailing artistic temper in the world outside. There is much to ponder in the large and splendidly installed display in the special exhibition galleries of the Museum. Here is the artistic dish most palatable to our immediate cultural forbears.

* * *

Look about, and there are amiable and familiar faces, well painted, sympathetically characterized. Here are interiors of Boston homes, simple in their installations, elegant in their ornaments, tranquil in atmosphere. The fashion in costume is already dated, although one of the artists still lives and paints. The recording is accurate and discerning and consequently it becomes dated for its very virtues. For in the main, our painters have followed a tradition which is American, which is Anglo-Saxon; they are recorders of faces, of situations, of episodes. They introduce us to a personality, describing graphically in paint the shape of a chin, the color of a sash, the outline of a Chippendale chair.

In other words it is literary, descriptive values which are more prominent. That may be the reason why our Bostonians would lapse from their preoccupation with impressionistic color and harmonious surface patterns into unmitigated photography. The recorder, the commentator, would emerge, unbeknownst.

For some of us the earliest work, "Portrait of Mrs. Tarbell," is one of the most handsome in the exhibition. In it the painter seemed to have the grasp of his French contemporaries, had a gift for full, round, telling form, without overbearing literalness. In later years, despite his virtuosity with paint, Tarbell shows less conviction as an artist, conforming more and more with the local recipe. He did paint Bostonians, but without the dash of Sargent, and certainly without the insight of Copley. His last work, the portrait of a nonogenarian, shows the softening sentiment which is our peculiar boast.

* * *

Frank Benson's range is broader. His early oils of interiors are painted exquisitely, and they will fill many a spectator with nostalgic reminiscence. The more recent work divides between the ably executed water colors and the popular and equally skillful etchings with which Mr. Benson has earned fame. The print gallery overflowers with etchings treating chiefly the theme of birds in flight, among marshes, in repose. Again Mr. Benson excels as an observer, as a faithful, meticulous recorder of the bird in flight, properly poised, carefully portrayed as to levitation.

Technically, Mr. Benson has adapted himself so that he can say in line, with the added amenity of drypoint burr, precisely and effectively what he has to say. Often there is a hint of sentiment; often there is an abstraction of pattern comparable with Oriental draughtsmanship. The Far East had its peculiar grip upon the imaginations of these quintessential Bostonians. An odd, interesting blend.

This exhibition will be shown at the Museum of Fine Arts through Dec. 15.

Federal Theater in Fourth Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The arrival of "Dr. Faustus" at the Copley Theater recalls that the Federal Theater, which is producing this new version of Christopher Marlowe's play, is now in its fourth year. In that brief time it has done much to help the legitimate stage by its stimulating productions and by building a new audience for the theater.

In the last three years it has produced 924 plays. About 500 of these were revivals of former Broadway successes and stock plays. Nearly 100 of them were plays never before produced and the others were revivals of standard classics, both American and foreign, marionette shows, children's plays, and Living Newspapers. This last is a dramatic technique developed by the Federal Theater under the direction of Hallie Flanagan, national director.

An outstanding achievement of the Federal Theater is the development of native dramatists. Playwrights who were given their first opportunity on the project include Hughes Allison, Arthur Arent, Marcus Bach, Edwin L. and Albert Barker, Lawrence Bernard, William Beyer, William Du Bois, John Hunter Booth, Mary Coyle Chase, Harold Clark, Maurice Clark, Maria T. Coxe, and Arnold Sundgaard.

Some of these authors have had widespread production by the Federal Theater, while others have sold plays to the movies or commercial producers and others have won scholarships for advanced study in playwriting.

The most notable success scored by the Federal Theater along the line of new plays has been in the field of the Living Newspaper, an exciting dramatic form based on factual material assembled, written, and presented by project workers. Prominent Living Newspaper productions were "Power," "Triple A Ploughed Under," "1935," "Injunction Granted," and ". . . one third of a nation. . . ," the drama on housing conditions which set a long run record in New York City for a Federal production and which has been sold to an independent motion picture company for screen presentation, starring Sylvia Sidney.

Conspicuous dramatic successes have been "Prologue to Glory," "Haiti," "Dr. Faustus," "Murder in the Cathedral," "Big Blow," "It Can't Happen Here," "Battle Hymn," "Class of '29," "See How They Run," "Created Equal," "Altars of Steel," "The Lonely Man," and the Negro productions of "Macbeth," "Run, Little Chillun," and "The Mikado."

The Federal Dance Theater has won wide recognition with such productions as "How Long, Brethren," "The Eternal Prodigal," "An American Exodus," and the "Ballet Fedre." The Children's Theater of the Federal Theater has given performances of "Hansel and Gretel," "The Emperor's New Clothes," "Pinocchio," and "Treasure Island."

Drama has been carried to remote regions. Wherever possible, units tour rural sections of the country. Plays have been performed before thousands of the underprivileged in schools, hospitals, churches and prisons. The project has supplied neighborhood houses, religious, civic, patriotic groups, young people's clubs, and other organizations with drama counselors.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Exhibition by Frank W. Benson and Edmund C. Tarbell.
Boston City Club—Oils and water colors by Maria Maravigna. Through Nov. 28.
The Arts Gallery—Exhibition of paintings. 10 Newbury Street. Through Dec. 10.
Boston Art Club New Gallery—Exhibition by Blanche E. Colman. Nov. 22-Dec. 3.
Harvard University—Architecture and modern furniture by Alvar Aalto. Through Nov. 30.
Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays, from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.
Germanic Museum—Open weeek days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Yamanaka — Seventeenth and eighteenth century exhibition. Also Japanese screens.
Boston Anthenaeum — Exhibition of Book Plates.
Castano Galleries—Exhibition of French modern paintings and drawings. Through Dec. 10.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Doll & Richards—Pastels of flowers by Laura Combs Hills. Through Nov. 28. Exhibition of three centuries of selected English water color drawings. Through Dec. 3.
Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition water colors by Ralph W. Gray. Through Nov. 26.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints.
Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by John Whorf. Through Dec. 30.
Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. French drawings and paintings nineteenth century, through Dec. 8. Chinese paintings. Venetian drawings and paintings, eighteenth century. Through Dec. 3.
Copley Society Gallery—Exhibition of pastels and oil paintings by Dorothy Putnam Paine. Through Nov. 25.
Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Meryon. Through Nov. 26.

Art Exhibits Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Ben Pinchot-Talbot

Charles Waldron (Inset), Isobel Elsom, and Charles Dingle

In "American Landscape," Opening Tonight at the Wilbur.

Amusements

BOSTON

Those rough, rowdy street hoodlums! Little Tough Guys IN SOCIETY with MISCHA AUER, MARY BOLAND, EDW. E. HORTON. Co-feature: JACK OAKIE, Lucille BALL in 'ANNABEL TAKES A TOUR'. KEITH MEMORIAL

STATE (Loew's) ORPHEUM. Held Over — 2nd Week. Wallace BEERY & Mickey ROONEY in 'STABLEMATES'. Plus: 'LISTEN, DARLING'

Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy presents KOLISCH STRING QUARTET. JORDAN HALL TOMORROW at 8:30. Tickets at Box Office $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK CITY

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RAYMOND MASSEY in ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play. ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS. PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156. Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $2.50; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. Thksgvg. Day & Sat., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy. KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY. By MAXWELL ANDERSON & KURT WEILL. CAST AND CHORUS OF 50. ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390. Evs. 8:30 — Orch. $4.40; Balcony $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Thksgvg. Day & Sat., 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

Every Night at 6:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 5:15. Maurice Evans presents HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY. MADY CHRISTIANS, MAURICE EVANS, KATHERINE LOCKE, HENRY EDWARDS. One Hour Dinner Intermission 5:15 to 6:15. ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

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When you seek amusement

When you want to escape from familiar walls and routine, turn to advertising on this page of The Christian Science Monitor for guidance to the better offerings of your local theatres.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Little Gray Rabbit

By Christine Chaundler

Little gray rabbit sat in the front room of his hutch and looked out through the wire netting.

From the front room he could see over the fence at the bottom of the yard, right across the meadows to the pine wood that crowned the top of the Sandy Hill. It was the only way the little gray rabbit ever cared to look, for, at the bottom of the Sandy Hill, there was a burrow that led into a long narrow passage that went deep into the heart of the hill itself. And at the end of that passage was the home where the little gray rabbit had been born.

For, once upon a time, the little gray rabbit had been a wild rabbit—not a rabbit that had to live in a hutch. He had not even known in those days that there were such things in the world as hutches. He had been free then to run about all over the Sandy Hill and the meadows round it, nibbling the grass and clover and playing with his little gray brothers, as happy as the day and the night were long. Oh, those were glorious times—and the little gray rabbit had loved them. He had never dreamt that they could come to an end.

The White Cottage

But they had ended. One day he had gone farther away from the Sandy Hill than usual, right to the fence that separated the garden of the White Cottage from the meadows, and had begun to nibble the grass that was growing there. He had never noticed the funny piece of wire looped like a big O which was cunningly hidden amongst the grass, or the stake that was driven into the ground beside it. Not until the thing had caught him did he dream that anything was wrong.

And then the two boys who lived at the White Cottage had come along. They had been kind to the little gray rabbit, in a way. They had loosed the wire very carefully and had gently stroked his long furry ears. But they had not done what would have been the kindest thing of all. They had not set him free to go home to his burrow in the Sandy Hill. Instead they had taken him to the White Cottage with them and had put him into the hutch, and there, in the hutch, the little gray rabbit had to stay.

It was quite a nice hutch, as hutches go. It had a living room in front and a sleeping room behind with straw in it for a bed, and there was always plenty of food—bran, and cabbage, and lettuce leaves—for the little gray rabbit to eat.

Visitors From the Meadow

But no hutch, however nice it might be, and no amount of food could ever make up for not being able to run wild about the meadows any longer, or to play with his brothers in the Sandy Hill. And the little gray rabbit crouched all day long against the wire netting, looking, looking, looking at the distant fir trees which told him where the hill was that had once been his home.

One day, as he sat there, he began to wriggle his nose. What was that smell, coming to him from the meadow? It reminded him of the Sandy Hill and the long burrow, of the taste of the clover in the meadows that he had been so fond of, long ago. Was it—? Could it be—?

Yes, it was the smell of his brothers! And the little gray rabbit quivered all over, and pressed closer and closer against the wire front of his hutch as one, two, three, four little gray shapes crept under the fence at the bottom of the yard and came hopping across to him.

Oh, how excited they all were when they recognized their long-lost brother, and what a lot they had to say! The little gray rabbit had to tell them all that had happened to him, and how very careful they must be not to run their heads into nooses in the way he had done.

And they, in their turn, had to tell him all about their mother and the clover in the meadows and the other rabbits who lived in the burrows in the Sandy Hill. The little gray rabbit's eyes grew bigger and bigger, and sadder and sadder as he listened to them, and his heart grew so full of longing that it almost felt as though it would burst.

A Dash for Freedom

On the other side of the yard, away from the meadows, there was a lane, separated from the garden by a hedge. While the rabbits were talking to their brother, trotting along the lane came a dog. He was sniffing about from side to side of the lane, in the way that dogs do, when all at once an exciting kind of smell came to him from the White Cottage yard.

Rabbit! It was the smell of rabbit!

He gave a yelp, and scrambling through the hedge came bursting into the yard. There was a rush, and four little gray shadows shot into the meadow as fast as they could go, leaving a very excited dog behind.

Yelping and leaping about, the dog came in contact with the hutch and knocked it over. Poor little gray rabbit! He was so scared that he hardly knew what was happening. Then suddenly he saw that, in the fall, the door of the hutch at the back of his sleeping place had come unfastened. The way to freedom was open if he dared to take it. Gathering all his courage, he bolted out and flew across the yard, squeezing under the fence in the way that his brothers had done.

The dog caught sight of his white scud as it disappeared through the fence, but by the time he had reached it, little gray rabbit was out in the meadow and speeding away toward the Sandy Hill.

There were the tracks through the grass, there were the patches of clover, there were the fir trees he remembered so well, there was the hill itself, and there—there—was the mouth of the burrow. One last leap and he was inside—away from traps, away from dogs, away from boys, away from hutches.

The little gray rabbit was safely at home again in the burrow under the hill.

Giving Thanks

The little Pilgrims, long ago—
That first Thanksgiving Day—
Before they took their bounteous meal,
Bowed down their heads to pray.

They gave their thanks for food and home
And God's protecting care.
So let us make a "Thank you, God!"
Our glad Thanksgiving prayer.

—MADELYN G. COBHAM

"Look! Look!" Screamed the Blue Jay.

Both Drawings Made by Carroll Lane Fenton for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fluff's Dining Room Was a Stump.

Fluff's Busy Day

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Fluff, the fox squirrel, was not an early riser. The sun had been shining for several hours when he opened his eyes. By that time he felt ready to get up.

In the summer, Fluff's bedroom was a large nest built of twigs and strips of bark and dry leaves. When fall came, he used a hole in an old oak tree. Two woodpeckers had dug the hole for their nest; but the woodpecker family left it long before Fluff moved in. He made the doorway wider and higher by biting off chips of wood. He let those chips fall to the bottom of the hole. They were the mattress of his bed. He did not need any covers except his own warm fur, even on winter nights.

A knot just below Fluff's door was like a pleasant porch. He sat there for a few minutes, combing his coat and his tail. He also rubbed his face with his paws and carefully cleaned his whiskers. No fox squirrel would go out for breakfast until he felt perfectly clean.

Fluff did not eat his meals in his bedroom. He had a dining room. It was a stump that stood near the edge of the grove, not far from the old oak tree. Fluff ate most of his meals on that stump, dropping scraps on the ground. There was a large heap of acorn shucks, nut shells, and wild-plum pits around Fluff's dining room.

A Nut Gatherer

When his coat, tail, and whiskers were clean, the squirrel ran down to the ground. There he traveled in graceful jumps. His big, red-brown tail waved at every leap. It was so jerky and bright that a bluejay spied it.

"Jay! Jay! Jaa-aa-eee!" he called. He seemed to mean "Look! Look! A fox squirrel! Let's all scream at him!"

Fluff paid no attention to the jay. Instead, he sniffed and looked on the ground until he found a hickory nut. Taking it between his teeth, he ran to his dining room.

You can guess what happened then. Fluff sat on the stump, jerking his tail while he gnawed through the shell and ate the tasty nut inside. It was so good that he got another—from the ground under the hickory tree.

By this time, other squirrels were awake. Fluff ran after one that sat on a stone, and they began a game that was part hide-and-seek and part tag. They ran round and round the trunk of trees, chased each other along branches, and hippity-hopped across the ground. They made almost as much noise as the bluejay, who still teetered on a branch and screamed "Look! Look! Look!"

Winter Stores

After playing, the two squirrels went to work. Acorns and other nuts lay on the ground. They should be stored away for the winter. Fluff held an acorn between his teeth and dug a hole with his fore paws. When the hole was three inches deep, he put the acorn in and covered it. Tap-tap went his feet as he packed dirt in the hole. He could hear the other squirrel tap-tapping, too, as she covered a hickory nut.

Hour after hour the squirrels worked. Finally, the last acorn was buried and the last hickory nut was hidden away.

It was now after four o'clock, and the air was growing cool. Fluff brushed a few grains of dirt from his tail and ran toward a plum thicket. There was just enough time left for supper. The acorns and hickory nuts were buried, but Fluff could eat plums.

When you and I have plums for supper, we eat the soft juicy pulp. Usually we throw away the stones, or pits.

Fluff did just the opposite. When he ate a plum, he bit off the pulp and let it drop. Then he nibbled through the hard shell of the stone and ate the seed he found inside. Fluff liked the bitter-sweet taste of a plum seed almost as well as he liked an acorn or a hickory nut.

The seeds of Fluff's wild plums were not very large. Before he could eat as many as he wanted, a shadow fell across his dining room and grew deeper. It showed him that sunset soon would come. Sunset was bed time for Fluff and all the other fox squirrels.

What should he do? Stop eating, of course. He had to clean his paws and whiskers again, and lick spots of plum juice from the fur of his face. When that was done, he hurried back to the oak tree. Swish-swish went his tail as he jumped, and crunch-crunch went his paws on the dry leaves.

As Fluff climbed the oak tree, he saw something blue on his porch. There sat the jay, looking into Fluff's door. When the squirrel came near, the bird turned around, calling, "Jay! Jee-ay!" crossly. "What do you want?" he seemed to say. "Didn't I get here first?"

That was too much for Fluff. He jerked his tail, bared his teeth and barked. He looked so fierce, and barked so loudly, that the jay almost tumbled off his porch. He had to flap his wings and spread his tail to keep from landing on the ground.

Fluff did not bother to watch the jay. He gave a few grumbling barks and then whisked into his hole. It was time for a fox squirrel to be in bed. No noisy, saucy bluejay was going to keep him awake.

(An illustrated nature article by Dr. Patch and Dr. Fenton appears on this page on the second Monday every month.)

Their Work Is Done

The autumn leaves fly through the air,
Like many-colored butterflies,
Each leaf is free to fly alone,
Down to the earth or up against the skies.

They fly away from all the trees,
And have a lot of fun,
Their time for a long rest has come,
Because their work is done.

—LAURA EMILY MAU

Muff and the Swinging Ball

"I'm going for my paper dolls," Janey called to Doris from the bottom of the stairs.

Doris had come to spend the day with her, and they had chosen to play in the sunroom.

Plans for their fun ran quite as

The paper dolls were gay in their new clothes

swiftly as Janey's feet as she hurried up the steps. She all but stumbled over Muff at the top of them. Muff, the kitten, lay curled in a soft gray ball in a sunny spot on the hall rug. Janey had seen her just in time.

Janey stopped a second time, however, as she hurried along.

"Why my light is on!" she exclaimed to herself. "Why, I'm sure —" Janey stood blinking. Surely it had not been burning when she had gone down to breakfast.

Janey pulled the light cord to put out the light at the head of her bed. The tiny glass ball that swung at the end of the cord tap-taped against the foot post as Janey stepped to the cupboard for her paper doll book.

She was off down the hall again.

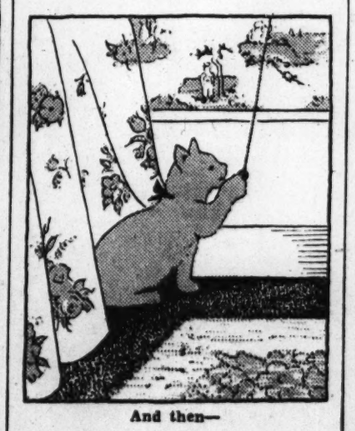
"Have you been upstairs since breakfast, Mother? The light was on in my room."

"Why no, dear. You must have left it on."

The puzzle was soon forgotten, however. She and Doris were thoroughly lost in their snipping and pasting.

"Oh dear!" Doris said. She was struggling to make a sash for her doll.

"Why couldn't we use real ribbon instead of that sticky stuff?" Janey asked.



And then—

Doris looked up. "Oh wouldn't it be pretty?"

That was quite enough for Janey. She dumped the scraps from her apron into the nearest basket and made another dash for the stairs.

Janey stopped short at the top step again. Not to avoid Muff, however, but to gasp and cry out,

"Oh!"

For just as Janey started down the hall the light was turned on in her room. More than that, Janey caught her breath to see the glass ball at the end of the cord swinging beside the ruffle on her bed spread.

A second "Oh!" rounded Janey's lips, then stopped and turned into a squeal as something pushed out from beneath that ruffle, something soft and gray. It gave the glass ball a quick slap, then disappeared. But Janey had seen enough to know who the intruder was.

"Muff!" she cried. "Muff, you rascal!"

Janey's squeal and laugh had brought mother and Doris running upstairs. Janey held the culprit kitty up before them.

"Here is the mysterious lamp lighter," she said.

"Muff, the mystery," Doris added as Janey tied a loop in the cord that brought the glass ball high above the floor.

"This will muff the mystery all right," she said, laughing.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

"Muff, you rascal!" cried Janey

Let Us Write Letters

Our Mail Bag

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

We are two boys, Willis, age 10, and Harry, age 8, and we enjoy reading The Children's Page, also Snubs, Waddles and Tubby and Buddy. We have the Monitor at our house and we always read those things when it comes.

We would like to hear from boys in Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon and Washington who are saving stamps of the West, given by one of the gas and oil companies. We have many local stamps for trading, if any boys in those states want to write to us.

Thank you for taking care of our letter, and best wishes to all Mail Baggers.

Willis and Harry P.

Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a little girl from Holland very much and, if possible, a little girl from Italy and Czechoslovakia, all of them about 11 years old.

My hobby is collecting stamps.

Thank you. Joy B.

Miami, Florida

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with girls in Scotland and Ireland, as my grandparents came from those countries (preferably under 10 years old).

Yours truly,
Edward O'B.

Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I have enclosed a letter to be forwarded. I would like to have my name printed for correspondents from all parts of the world. I am 10 and am interested in art, swimming, pictures, reading of history stories. Please publish my name.

Thank you.

Shirley M. W.

St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl nine years old and I would like to trade stamps with other girls in foreign countries who would like to have stamps of the United States, Germany and Great Britain.

I enjoy the stories in the Monitor very much.

Sincerely,
Elinor Louise C.

Racine, Wisconsin

I am a little girl nine years old. I enjoy Our Mail Bag. I would like to correspond with a little girl about my age, especially from Hollywood, California; England and Australia.

I live on a farm on the shore of Lake Michigan. I like to swim and play the piano. I have two pet cats.

Lovingly,
Dawn L. N.

Matawan, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I would like to correspond with a little girl about my age. I am eight years old and in the fourth grade. I collect odd dishes.

Lovingly,
Carol Lily K.

Alhambra, California

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl eight years old and would like to correspond with other children anywhere.

We are studying about Holland in the 3A at school. It would be interesting if I heard from Holland. I am glad we have a Mail Bag.

Yours truly,
Diane W.

Glendale, California

Dear Editor:

In our school we are studying Holland and Switzerland. I would like to know if you could get me a girl about 10 in both countries. If you can do that, you will be helping me very much.

Yours truly,
Betty Lou N.

Night

Midway
in the blackness
of the night,
the yellow face
of the street lamp
bares bright
teeth
in a sleepy yawn
of light.

—ROBERT WISTRAND

We hope this fine group of letters will bring many replies to the children who wrote them. At the end of this column, you will find several paragraphs of instructions for starting a correspondence.

Be sure to write your own letters to Our Mail Bag and to the children with whom you want to correspond. Don't get anyone to write your letters for you. Remember that we don't give out names that have been published. Names of children published in Our Mail Bag are those in families of subscribers to The Christian Science Monitor.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Winky Walks Alone

Whenever Patrick's friends met him in the street they said, "Hello, Pat!" And then they said, "Hello, Winky!" Because Pat and Winky were inseparable, and although they were quite different they made a very good pair.

Pat had fair, straight hair, and his eyes were blue, while Winky's eyes were a velvety brown and his black hair curled at the ends. Pat was a big boy for his age, while Winky's legs were very short, because, you see, Pat was a little boy and Winky was a Scotch terrier.

Pat and Winky lived with Pat's mother and father in a big city. Most little dogs like the country best, but Winky loved the city. In the mornings, when Pat was at school, he chased leaves in the garden and barked at the next-door cat. And in the afternoons, he and Pat went up to the park where they could run and jump and play ball. Winky was a happy little dog.

A Long Chase

And then something happened. Pat and Winky were coming home from the park one evening in late December. It was cold and foggy, and as they ran up the steps they thought happily of the nursery fire and crumpets for tea. Pat got out his key, and was just opening the door when Winky caught sight of the next-door cat, grinning at him in a most annoying way. Something snapped inside Winky. All he knew was that he must chase that cat.

He did not hear Pat's frenzied calls, "Winky! Winky! Come back, Winky!" but went dashing on, up one street, down the next, round corners, across roads, chasing that cat but never catching it. And then, a few yards in front of him, the cat sprang neatly through some area railings and was gone.

Winky sat down on the pavement with a bump.

"Anyway," he panted, "I couldn't have run much further."

Then he thought that, since he was out, he might as well go for a walk, which was naughty, because he shouldn't have been alone in any case. He got up, shook himself, pattered along the road to the corner and turned out of the quiet square into the busy high street.

Here there were lights and a great many people hurrying about. Christmas was near and the shops were brightly lit and decorated with holly and tinsel and paper chains. Winky thought he had never seen anything more beautiful. And the smells! Past the butchers' and the fishmongers' Winky trotted, sniffing excitedly. This was grand!

But after a time it was not so grand. He got tired, and people kept getting in his way and bothering him. He was hungry, too, and cold, and he longed for the cozy nursery. It must have been long past his bedtime.

"Perhaps," he thought, "I had better go home. Now, let me see. Which way—?"

Suddenly he realized that he was lost.

He stood still trying to think, but people walked into him and he nearly collided with a pram. So he stopped on the curb and looked up anxiously into the faces of the passers-by. No good.

An Unexpected Friend

On he plodded. He was so miserable and lonely, and now it had started to snow. He turned down a side street, a little, dreary black shadow, pattering along under the lamplight.

And then, just in front of him, he saw two feet, big feet in large black boots, and he knew at once that they were friendly. Sadly he looked up into the kindly face of the policeman.

"Hullo!" said the policeman. "What's all this 'ere? Lost are you, Scotty?"

He bent down, and with an enormous hand picked Winky up. Then he read the address on the little dog's collar.

"You've come a long way, you have," he said, "and now you're going home with me." Buttoning Winky warmly into his coat, they set off together.

Pat's mother opened the door herself, and when she saw the policeman with Winky in his arms, she gave a cry of surprise.

"Winky," she said, "where have you been?"

But Winky didn't wait to explain. He bounded out of the policeman's arms, and with a little bark, dashed up the stairs into Pat's room and onto the bed.

"Oh Winky!" cried Pat, as Winky licked his face lovingly. "You have been very naughty, you know. Promise me you will never do it again."

But Winky only wagged his tail and snuggled down to sleep, thinking privately to himself, "As if I should ever want to do it again!"

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 900,000
Saturday's sales 437,080
1938 volume to date 262,596,066
1937 volume to date 372,278,365

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Stock market leaders drifted in varying directions today and, with the exception of aircrafts, few issues were able to get far out in front.

The proceedings were apathetic from the start, with transfers for the day being at the rate of about 900,000 shares. Trends were well mixed near the final hour.

Tension over foreign affairs appeared to have lessened and business news seemingly was helpful, but speculative forces, on the whole, maintained a somewhat skeptical attitude toward the market on the theory last week's "correction" of the prolonged upswing might go a bit further.

Best performers in the slow-motion session included Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Aviation Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, U. S. Rubber, du Pont, Bethlehem Steel, National Cash Register, Phelps Dodge, Western Union, and Consolidated Edison.

Inclined to lag were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Kennecott, Great Northern, Allied Chemical, General Electric, and Westinghouse.

Supported in the curb were Aero Supply, Beech Aircraft, Lockheed, Bellanca Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share and Seversky Aircraft.

Fractional changes in either direction ruled in the bond market today with little group movement indicated. Some of the recently depressed German and Italian issues displayed a steadier undertone in the foreign dollar list.

Fairly active issues a shade higher at the start of the final hour included Santa Fe 4s, Alleghany 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and Pennsylvania 4½s. Lower by the same range were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s. St. Paul 4½s of 1889 Series "E" dropped more than 3 points on light offerings.

U. S. Governments were 4-32 of a point up to 2-32 down with losers in the majority.

German Government 5½s and Milan 6½s were among other foreign dollar bonds showing a slight gain. The German 7s, however, were fractionally lower and Brazil 6½s also were in supply.

Wheat Off Despite Firmness Abroad

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Ignoring comparative firmness of values at Liverpool, the Chicago wheat market declined ⅞ of a cent today, influenced largely by month-end liquidating sales here.

An increase of 719,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total contrasted with 4,352,000 decrease a year ago. A moderate quantity of United States wheat in store at Antwerp was sold today at relatively low prices.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-⅜ lower compared with Saturday's finish, Dec. 62⅝-½, May 65¼-⅛, corn ¼ to 1 cent down, Dec. 46⅛-¼, May 50⅛-¼, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed generally lower today. Lack of supporting orders and a fair amount of selling were contributing factors for the reaction. Industrial shares remained quiet, except for a sharp setback in cables and wireless on disappointing traffic figures. Oils rallied after early heaviness, and there was a fair inquiry for metals, motors and aircraft issues. Transatlantics finished fractions to 2 points down.

Paris: International securities were active and firm in the bourse today. Suez Canal gained more than 200 francs and Royal Dutch was slightly up. French rentes closed 15 centimes down to 230 higher and Bank of France gained almost 200 francs.

Liverpool: Speculative interest in cotton futures was restricted today, but firmness in Bombay prices attracted local buying and offset light hedging. Final quotations were 1 point down to 2 higher.

Wheat futures opened easier, steadied on reports of cooler weather in the Argentine, but reacted again later on disappointing cash demand. Prices closed unchanged to ¾d lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 21

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Demand	$4.69⅞	$4.70	$8.2397
Cables	4.69⅞	4.70	8.2397
France—franc	.0262½	.0263	.0219
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2259	.2259	§
Italy—lira	.0526¾	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4004	.4006	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5436	.5434	§
Sweden—krone	.2420	.2422	.4537
Norway—krone	.2361	.2363	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2097	.2099	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087	.0087	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'slo—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1884	.1884	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0428¾	.0428¾	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*	.2280	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2069
Peru—sol	.2125	.2125	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3480	.3880	1.7610
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2737	.2743	.8440
India—rupee	.3504	.3513	.6180
Java—florin	.5450	.5450	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2939	.2931	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1605	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5470	.5470	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9912½	.9912½	1.0931
Mexico—peso	.2075††	.2075††	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. * Paper rate. ††Nominal. Prevalent by French decree on basis of 170 francs to the pound sterling (about $ 0.2663 as of Nov. 12).

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec (new)	13.42	13.45	13.38	13.39	—.01
Mar (new)	13.77	13.87	13.73	13.77	—.18

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	59	59	59	—1
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	38	Acme Steel (1)	*2	47	47	47	+ ¼
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	2	11½	11½	11½	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	23	23	23	Nov 19
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	27½	27½	27½	— ½
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	63¼	62¾	63	— ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	1⅛	1	1	Nov 18
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	9	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	13	13	13	Nov 19
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	13	13	13	+ ¼
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	21	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	181	180	180	—2½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (⅓)	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
13½	4½	Allied Stores	54	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
70⅝	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	Nov 19
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½))	15	49¼	47½	48¼	— ¼
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19½	19	19	Nov 18
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	21	21	21	Nov 18
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	8	71⅝	71	71	—1
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	24	24	24	
23¼	10	Am Bank N (.70e)	5	18	17¾	18	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	9	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	5	45½	43¾	45½	+1½
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	97½	97¼	97¼	+ ¼
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 18
34⅜	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	6	29¾	29¼	29⅞	— ⅜
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	3	52¾	49	49½	Nov 18
23¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.55e)	6	21⅜	21	21	
115	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	124	124	124	+1
9⅞	4¼	Am Colortype	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	4	11¾	11½	11½	
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Nov 19
25¼	13⅜	Am & F P $7 pf	6	18½	17½	18½	+1½
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
5⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf	9	36	34½	35½	Nov 17
44½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	44¾	44⅝	44¾	+ ¼
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 18
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	1	15	15	15	Nov 19
8¾	4⅛	Am International	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Nov 19
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	13	26½	24¾	26½	+1
79	44	Am Locomot pf	4	71	68⅝	70½	—2½
17⅜	19	Am M & Fdy (.80)	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
45	23	Am Metal (3⅛e)	5	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ½
120	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	120	120	120	Oct 25
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	18	6	5⅞	6	
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3e)	4	41	40½	41	+1
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2⅛k)	4	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ¾
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	43	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	43	22½	21⅜	22⅛	
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	5	74½	74	74	—1
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	11	19½	19¼	19¼	
58¾	28½	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	26	53⅜	51½	52⅞	+ ⅝
138	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139	139	129	+2
61⅛	45⅜	Am Snuff Co (3a)	3	60½	60	60	Nov 18
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	13	34⅛	33½	33¾	
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	8	9½	9½	9½	
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Nov 18
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	24½	24⅛	24½	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	105	104¼	104¼	—1½
20½	12⅝	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20	20	20	Nov 19
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	148	147¼	147½	— ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	88	87¾	87¾	— ⅛
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	*	150	150	150	Nov 17
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	12	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	42	13¼	12¾	13	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	Nov 18
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	6	6	6	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	38⅜	38½	38⅜	
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	14	8	7⅞	8	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		43	43	43	Nov 9
42½	21	Anaconda	95	35⅜	33⅞	35½	+1⅛
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	64	64	64	Nov 15
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.30e)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Nov 18
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ¼
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 19
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¼	24½	Armstrong Cork	12	52¾	51¾	52¾	+ ⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (⅝e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	7⅞	7½	7½	
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	Nov 15
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	37	37	37	Nov 19
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	37	39½	38⅝	39	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	4	67	65½	65½	— ½
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	3	26	25½	26	— ½
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 9
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	*7	22¾	22¼	22⅜	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	*2	45½	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	3	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	8	8	8	Nov 17
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
3⅜	2	Aust Nichols	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Nov 18
6	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	398	6½	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
		B					
15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	34	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	33	7½	7	7⅛	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30	30	30	Nov 18
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	5	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	2	11½	11	11	—1
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (2a)	4	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Nov 19
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
115½	91½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	*1	115	115	115	+1
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 18
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	35	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅜
19⅜	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	10	20½	19⅞	20½	+ ⅞
56	46	Best & Co (2.32½e)	2	52⅜	52½	52½	— ½
77⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	94	74⅜	72	74⅜	+1⅞
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	112	112	112	— ½
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	27	26	26	
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (⅛e)	3	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	10½	Blaw-Knox	16	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	215	33⅛	31⅞	33⅜	+1⅛
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	3	27	27	27	Nov 18
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13	13	13	Nov 15
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	13	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	15	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅜
4	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Nov 19
28	14	Bower Roll Bear	2	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	Nov 18
8¾	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	7	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	14	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
7⅜	2¾	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	21	31½	31	31½	
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 18
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	7	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Nov 17
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9¼	9½	9¼	Nov 19
13¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	28	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
38¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	37¼	36½	36½	—1
23⅜	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	18⅜	18⅜	18½	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	32⅜	32	32	—1¼
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (½e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	18	7	6⅝	6¾	
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	8	5½	5	5	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	5	23⅜	23½	23⅝	+1⅛
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	14¼	14½	14¾	— ½
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	14	19	19	19	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	22	22	22	+1
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	13	13	13	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
		C					
24½	15¼	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug
	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	17	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	15	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅜
17	5	Canadian Pacific	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36⅛	36	36⅛	Nov 18
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	1	19½	19½	19½	
	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	90	90	90	— ½
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	10	45	44½	45	+ ⅛
106¾	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Nov 18
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	23	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	+2
16½	13¼	Celotex Corp (new)	3	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22	22	21	+1
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	7	4½	4½	4½	
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	9	9	9	Nov 18
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	3	6½	6½	6½	Nov 18
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5	5	5	Nov 14
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	48¾	48	48½	
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	9	10⅛	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
33¼	19	Champ Pap & F	8	30	29½	30	+1
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	15	33⅛	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	4	81⅛	81½	85½	+ ¼
44½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	3	40	40	40	— ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Nov 19
4	1⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 18
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	6⅝	Chi Mail Order	4	12¾	12	12	—1
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	39	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	14	16¼	16	16¼	
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
72	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	*	47	47	47	Nov 1
1½	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1	⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	10½	10½	10½	Nov 16
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅝e)	3	16	16	16	Nov 16
13½	3¼	Childs Co	16	13⅛	12	12⅞	+ ⅝
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	93	52¼	50	51¾	
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	2	10	10	10	
5½	2	City Stores	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
27½	10⅜	Clark Equip (¼e)	1	24	24	24	Nov 19
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Nov 19
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	5	55¾	55⅝	55¾	+ ½
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	3	22½	21¼	22½	+1¼
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	5	136	135¼	136	+1
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	60½	60½	60½	— ½
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	11	15	15	15	— ¼
103½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Nov 17
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	11	33¼	32½	33¼	—1¼
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	20¾	20½	20½	Nov 19
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	3	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	6	17	16¾	16¾	
9⅞	5½	Col Gas & El	58	7¼	7	7⅛	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	77⅞	77	77	Nov 18
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	8	16¼	16	16	
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	*1	96	96	96	+2½
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	13	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ⅝
107½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	+1
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	24	59½	58	58	— ½
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	
12¾	5⅞	Coml Solvents	22	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2¼	1	Com'wlth & South	54	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	4	50¼	50	50¼	+1¼
28	22½	Com'wlth Edis (1.60)	9	27⅞	27	27	— ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
29	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	26	26	26	+ ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
25¼	10½	Consol Aircraft	87	25¼	24	25¼	+1¾
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Nov 18
34½	17	Cons Edison (2)	43	31	30	30⅝	
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	4	103	102⅞	103	— ⅛
23⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	3	2⅛	2	2	
11¾	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	11	11⅛	10½	11¼	+1
7⅜	2⅛	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	19	19	19	Nov 16
95⅜	76	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	93½	93½	93⅜	Nov 16
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	4	15½	15⅜	15½	— ¼
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	6	20½	19¾	20	—

Commerce and Finance

Demand for Steel Growing Broader; Operations at New High

Business and Industry

Conditions Better In Canada, States Bank Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The economic outlook for Canada for the immediate future has brightened considerably following a year of recession, according to A. A. Magee, K. C., President of Barclays Bank (Canada) in an address to shareholders at the annual meeting at Montreal.

"One of the most substantial improvements of the year was due to natural causes, the increase in the Western grain crop contributing greatly to the enhanced prospects," Mr. Magee said.

"The Canadian Chartered Banks continued to improve their liquid-position, the total amount of demand and on notice deposits remaining at a relatively high level, and the average for the first eight months of 1938 reaching $2,286,000,000 compared with $2,260,000,000 in 1937, an increase of 1.2 per cent.

In Good Position

"The banks' portfolios contained security holdings at a record level of $1,445,000,000 in the eight months ended August 31, an increase of 1 per cent over last year. The position of the banks as the leading financiers of governments has been increasingly accentuated in the last decade. Of the total public debt of the Dominion, Provinces and Municipalities, estimated at $7,039,000,000, nearly 18 per cent is held by the banks on their own account.

"The increase in current loans continued during the present year, averaging nearly 7 per cent greater than in the same period of 1937. Call loans both in Canada and elsewhere were at a much lower level. Bank debits totaled $19,423,000,000 in the first eight months of 1938, against $23,920,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of 18.8 per cent, with all economic areas participating in the decline."

Mr. Magee pointed out that productive operations during the year in Canada responded to the influence of economic depression. "Considering, however, the high level of industrial production maintained during the greater part of 1937, the falling off in activity in 1938 was of moderate proportions," he said.

Industrial activity, while considerably below the levels of 1937, has this year presented strong resistance to influences of a more extended recession. During the first eight months of 1938 an index of manufacturing production on a volume basis averaged 15 per cent below the same period of last year.

Large Wheat Crop

"Canadian farmers are harvesting a large crop of wheat this year, which is expected to yield approximately 358,433,000 bushels. This is almost double the production in 1937 and will be the largest crop since 1932. Production of the staple food crops has been much more evenly distributed over the prairie provinces this year than has been the case in the past two years. This indicates that purchasing power derived from 1938 crops will be much higher and better distributed than for some time.

"Despite a large decline in export trade in comparison with imports this year, the balance of trade remains in Canada's favor to the extent of nearly $183,000,000, contributing greatly to the credits necessary to meet our foreign obligations. While Canada's economy is tending toward a better balance between primary and secondary industries, the wealth of our natural resources necessitates continued interest in the external markets for foodstuffs and raw materials."

Utility Is Ordered To End 'Favoritism'

NASHVILLE (AP)—The State Railroad and Public Utilities Commission has ordered the Tennessee Electric Power Company to discontinue service to the Chattanooga Free Press and the Home Stores, Inc., a grocery chain of Chattanooga, unless accounts of these customers with the company are paid within the next five days.

The order followed one issued last week in which the commission called on the power company to show cause why it should not be subjected to court fines which might aggregate $917,000 for alleged discrimination in favor of the Home Stores and the Free Press.

Leon Jourolman, a member of the utilities commission, said the power company had given "undue preferences and advantages" to the paper and stores, both operated by Roy McDonald.

President Jo Conn Guild of the power company and Mr. McDonald both answered by charging Mr. Jourolman with being a "stooge" for the Tennessee Valley Authority and branding the commission's action as "a continuation of New Deal persecution inspired by Publisher George Fort Milton," of the Chattanooga News.

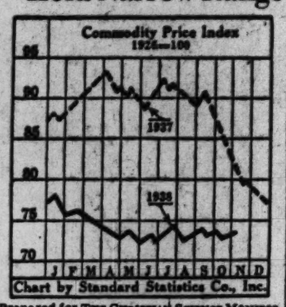
Mr. Milton in turn said the power company was trying to destroy the Chattanooga News because it has supported the TVA.

The order today stated it appeared from an inspection of the power company's books 'that accounts of the chain of stores and of the Free Press, afternoon daily newspaper (whose publisher is president of the store organization) "have been allowed to become many months delinquent so that a discrimination has resulted between said customers and the other customers of the Tennessee Electric Power Company in violation of the statutes of the State and that such accounts are now delinquent."

Exchange Seat Up $5,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat has been arranged at $75,000, an increase of $5,000 over the previous sale. A 20-year low of $51,000 was established June 15, while the year's high price of $85,000 was reached July 13.

Commodity Prices Hold Narrow Range



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commodity prices as a whole are still moving inclusively over the narrow range of the past six months. The strength in some few raw materials is being largely offset by weakness in agricultural products.

Home Foreclosures In September Drop 21 P. C. Under 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces that foreclosures on city and town property during September were 21.7 per cent less than for the like month of last year, illustrating the increasing ability of the American home-buyer to meet his financial obligations.

A national survey conducted by the Board's Division of Research and Statistics also showed that foreclosures by all kinds of institutions holding mortgages during the first nine months of this year were 23.1 per cent less than during the same period in 1937.

Officials of the Bank Board interpreted the drop in the foreclosure rate during the nine months to mean that there has been a substantial recovery in the earning power of the average home-buyer.

"During September," the report said, "estimated non-farm foreclosures numbered 9,538, as compared with 9,575 in August. This slight decline of only 4 per cent, however, appears more favorable in light of the 3.7 per cent increase between these months shown by a four-year average.

"According to the non-farm index, September foreclosures were nearly 50 per cent below the level of the average month of 1934. September was the third consecutive month to show fewer cases than the average month of 1928, and was the twelfth consecutive month to remain below the average month of 1929."

Vote Against Cotton Quotas to Be Viewed As Rejection of AAA

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo. (AP)—Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Harry L. Brown, discussing a referendum Dec. 10 on proposed cotton marketing quotas, declared here rejection of the allotments might be viewed as a vote against the entire AAA program.

"The recent election returns," he said, "were interpreted as an evidence of dissatisfaction in certain states with the farm programs of this Administration.

"It is certain that attempts will be made to change these programs at the next session (of Congress), and that some persons will try to destroy them entirely. If cotton farmers vote against quotas, this vote is likely to be taken as a vote against the entire program."

Mr. Brown asserted the Government's crop control program "deserves a fair trial."

"I don't believe farmers want another new program next spring," the assistant to Secretary Henry Wallace continued. "Very few farmers tell me that they think the Government should abandon the farm program."

A new program, he pointed out would mean "more rules to learn, more regulations to get acquainted with, and more hubbub and confusion."

Mr. Brown told the farmers that southeast Missouri's cotton average yield has increased in recent years from an average of 257 pounds to around 350 pounds.

"I suspect the AAA programs are responsible for most of it," he said.

Gruen Watch Co. Plans Public Offering of Stock

NEW YORK—The board of directors of the Gruen Watch Company, Cincinnati, has approved an agreement with Messrs. F. Eberstadt & Co. of New York covering the public offering of 150,000 shares of common stock, according to Benjamin S. Katz, President of the Gruen company. Part of the proceeds will be used to retire all of the presently outstanding Class A and Class B preferred stock and the balance used to increase the company's working capital. The company intends, in the near future, to file a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, after the effective date of which the public offering will be made.

On completion of the proposed financing the company will have no funded debt and its entire outstanding capitalization will consist of a maximum of approximately 580,000 shares of common stock and $489,375 of non-callable $25 par value 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. With the retirement of the Class A and Class B preferred stock issues all restrictions against paying dividends will be removed.

Declares Extra Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Loew's Inc., motion picture producer, distributor and exhibitor, have announced declaration of an extra dividend of 50 cents and a quarterly of 50 cents a share on common stock, both payable Dec. 31 to holders of record Dec. 13. The previous payment was $1 on Aug. 25 last. Latest declarations made total 1938 payments $3 a share, contrasted with $7.50 for the full year 1937.

Bankers Compose Factions to Meet Federal Challenge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Two dramatic challenges, one at the beginning and the other at the close of the 64th annual convention of the American Bankers Association, were thrown with such force that attention was focussed on the fundamental changes that banking is likely to undergo rather than the issues that appeared on the surface.

Quietly the convention sat as Mr. Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, following President Orval W. Adams's opening address, defined the need of business for long term loans, loans from 1 to 10 years. Little or no applause broke into his address, for the challenge to the Banking Fraternity was obvious when he climaxed his remarks with:

"Congress will meet this demand if the banks do not, and I know that most of you do not like government lending; unless it is to some borrowers to take up one of your frozen loans."

Bankers remembered that Mr. Jones, last spring and again in July, had told bankers that they must loosen up with their funds—"or else." Mr. Adams had replied to Mr. Jones in words which "made" almost every newspaper throughout the country. A daily banking newspaper had taken a poll of newspapers throughout the country to determine the feeling of editors as to whether Mr. Jones was correct and that bankers were not heeding the call of business.

The results had shown that, of the replies received, more than 90 per cent of the newspaper editors believed that bankers were making every effort possible to grant loans, and the editors, through their editorials, warned bankers that they must not make unsound loans or they would be held responsible. Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, following Mr. Jones's remarks, had likewise told bankers that they could not grant loans which were not of sound character.

Rival Factions in Accord

Remembering these things, the bankers came to the convention and wondered whether Mr. Jones might not already have seen that bankers were making every possible effort to secure loans. They thought that he, a banker himself, as chairman of the board of the National Bank of Commerce of Houston, should know that bank earnings were dependent upon their making loans and that the lack of prime quality loans had caused the bankers to necessarily seek a lower return on their money through Government securities and other investments.

The fusion of rival factions, when, with one voice, the convention evidenced that the banking leaders had emphasized their ultimate mission of reclaiming the business lost to government lending agencies, demonstrated a new tempo and new intent.

This was seen when the State Bank Division of the Association adopted a resolution opposing the proposed transfer from private ownership to governmental ownership of the Federal Reserve Banks and by its exhortation to officers of the association to work for a complete repeal of the compulsory provision of the Banking Act of 1935. This provides that all state banks not members of the Federal Reserve System with deposits of $1,000,000 or over must join the system or surrender their membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The State Bank Division also declared that all bank policies are directed "toward making all possible loans consistent with the sound handling of the funds belonging to the millions of bank depositors."

On the surface the division in the A. B. A. has been the fight between the proponents of branch banking, defending the chain or radiating system of banks, and the mass uprising of the individual or home-owned banks. In 1935 the revolt of the country banks culminated in the election of Orval W. Adams as Second Vice-President, and the fight at the convention held the same alignment.

Houston's Position

Assertions that P. D. Houston, of Tennessee, presidential candidate, was aligned with the Branch Banking System were met with the declaration that he had declared in numerous addresses that he was in favor of unit and independent banking and favored branch banking only within county lines. Charges that his bank was Government-dominated, having more than half its capital owned by the RFC were not met.

The platform of Laird Dean, rival candidate, was independent unit banking.

The atmosphere of the convention was tense when the report of the nominating committee was read naming Mr. Houston for Second Vice-President, this being the office that automatically reaches the presidency in 1940.

Bishop James R. Freeman of Washington, D. C., flung the closing challenge. His address on "Maintaining Spiritual Values in American Life" closed the open sessions of the Convention. Dramatically he charged the banking fraternity to go down to the roots of the evil that was the cause of the present-day problem.

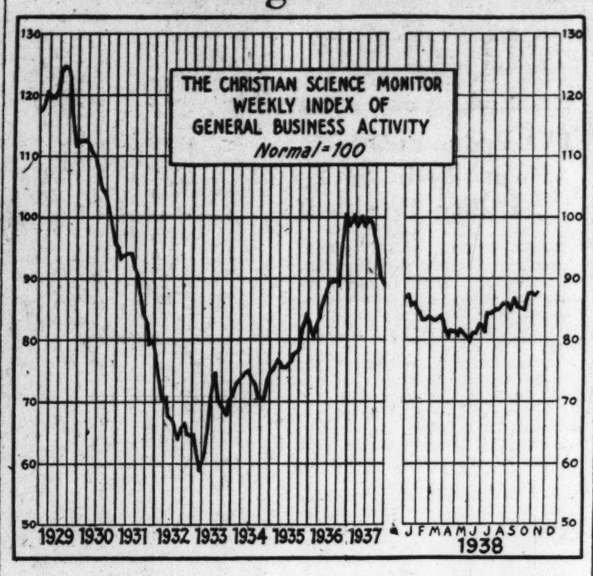
"The root of the depression was moral sag," he said.

"You cannot sit in a convention and talk of economics and politics and meet the situation. It is as much your job as mine to recover the nation from this moral depression. It takes more than accelerated capital and aroused industry to save this nation."

He quoted Woodrow Wilson:

"'We shall not survive materially unless we are redeemed spiritually.'" Then, "gentlemen of this Convention, I challenge you to a restoration of those moral values that made this nation what it was and what we hope it will be."

Monitor Index of Business At New High Level for Year



The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity advanced in the week ended Nov. 12 to a new high level for the year. While only slightly above the previous high of 87.7 on Oct. 29, the index registered 87.8 (prel.) on Nov. 12 compared with 87.1 on Nov. 5, and 90.1 on Nov. 13, 1937.

The increase was due entirely to a substantial rise in electric power production. Miscellaneous freight carloadings and bank debits outside New York City recorded losses from the previous week on an adjusted basis.

Power output contrary to a minor seasonal decline exceeded allowances for holiday influences and long-term trend and rose to 94.0 for week ended Nov. 12 from 92.1 in the previous week. This compared with 94.0 on Nov. 13 and was the first week this year in which the index attained the level of the corresponding 1937 week. At its current level the adjusted index is, however, below the high point of the year reached in the middle of September.

Miscellaneous carloadings and bank debits dropped off more than seasonally during the week. For the week ended Nov. 12, carloadings registered 79.5 compared with 79.6 in the previous week and 85.1 a year ago. Bank debits declined to 83.5 compared with 84.6 in the preceding week and 84.0 last year.

With the steady increase in automobile output to new 1938 highs, the demand for automotive steel has risen, boosting operations in the steel industry in the past week 1½ points to 63 per cent of capacity. This is a new high for the year and a level well above that of a year ago.

Retail trade revived in many sections with the advent of more seasonable weather and while the average for the country as a whole was still slightly below a year ago, some districts topped last year's figures for retail sales volume.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 12* 1938	Nov. 2 1938	Nov. 13 1937
Combined index	87.8	87.1	90.1
Bk debits outside NYC	83.5	84.6	84.0
Elec power production	94.0	92.1	94.0
Misc carloadings	79.5	79.6	85.1

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market turned impetuously downward and not only wiped out all the gains of its post-election bullishness but plunged to the lowest levels since early October. The reaction seemed to be due to internal technical conditions in the market, a matter of mood instead of news, for traders were at loss to find adequate justification for the decline from any news source, and the market seemed to cotton to every slightest bearish implication in the news while coldly ignoring every favorable item.

When it was announced, for example, that Youngstown steel operations will decline slightly this week, the market was all ears and steel stocks sagged again, but when it was reported that Birmingham operations will go to 75 per cent, a new 1938 high, nothing happened. For the week as a whole the business news was about as good as anyone could hope for, yet it was all but wholly ignored.

Market Ignores Good News

Steel operations took another jump, from 61 to 63 per cent. The early resumption of tinplate operations is expected to push the industry's operating figure still higher. Steel scrap rose from $15.50 to $15.75.

The automobile show had not only the largest first-day attendance since 1929 but an unusually large proportion of those attending have bought. Both the New York Times' and Barron's index of business activity, as well as that of The Christian Science Monitor above, rose to new highs for the year and for the first time exceeded the level of the same week in 1937.

Automobile production, by rising to 96,735 cars last week, exceeded the same week of 1937 for the first time. October building construction contracts were reported as 75 per cent above October, 1937, though September showed an increase of only 45 per cent. Rail carloadings' decline to 635,000 cars was less-than-seasonal.

Yet despite all this good business news the market went down. Traders strode around asking "Why?" and there was so little bad news that the only answers they could find were either that "Some bad news is coming out soon" or that "The market has gotten ahead of business."

Market Repeating Old Pattern?

An elaboration of the latter theory might be somewhat as follows. The market seems to be repeating the summer pattern. It rushed up in June, consolidated during July and August, then "shook out weak holdings" in September. Since September 27 it seems to be repeating the pattern. Thus the bull market which started on April Fools' Day seems to be making a course something like a tennis ball bouncing upstairs. This is quite a contrast with the course of the bull market which started early in 1935. That advance was steady and deliberate, without the current fireworks. Incidentally, that advance took a full year to make the gain on the Dow-Jones' index of industrial shares from 100 to 155 which the 1938 market has taken in three leaps during less than eight months.

On this basis it didn't make much difference what the week's news was, the market would have taken it gloomily anyway. The actual explanations—or rationalizations—of last week's decline wrapped themselves around the foreign situation. Sterling sagged below $4.70. The Street knew that this was chiefly due to French selling of London balances to repatriate funds and take advantage of the Reynaud decrees, but it also took the weakness in sterling to refer to the unhappy German situation.

The Anglo-American Pact

Brokers' letters commented on the fact that Hitler "sat silent" at the Vom Rath funeral. The recall of our Berlin ambassador was construed bearishly and so was the recall of the German ambassador at Washington. People said "these German crises are coming more frequently."

On the other hand, the exuberant ratification of the British-American reciprocal trade treaty was a stock market dud. Wheat moved up slightly but fell back again; Chicago prices are far above shipping parity with Liverpool, so the ending of the British preferential against American wheat meant nothing at current prices.

The stock market seemed uninterested in the details of the treaty, but took favorably the larger implication of closer British-American trade relations, particularly in view of the fact that the Germans would like to negotiate such a deal, but will probably find it very difficult now after the recent disorders.

The natural response of the utilities to the Administration's setback seems to have been damped down by news that United Corporation and Harrison Williams' investment trusts will sell out their utility holdings in excess of 10 per cent in any company, to conform to the "death sentence." This means that large blocks of stock hang over the market for North American, U. G. I. I., Public Service of New Jersey, Columbia Gas, and others.

Canadian Issue Sold

The $40,000,000 of Canadian 30-year 3's were sold successfully. The Argentine 4½'s offered the previous week, however, are reported available below the offering price. There were again no corporate offerings, for the third successive week, and none are expected this week. Municipal dealers will watch with much interest the price at which the Connecticut offering of $25,000,000 goes, as the State has no similar issues outstanding and in addition to the excellent credit rating of the State its offering will have a scarcity value for diversified portfolios.

The bond market eased slightly with the stock market, but it has held up so famously in recent weeks that the recession was hardly of significance. Governments have been in a slow-motion decline for some weeks, which has carried the long issues down ⅝ to ½ point, and the market is now very dull awaiting the announcement on the Dec. 15 financing of the March 15 maturity; a substantial new money offering is expected also.

Commodities were again quiet and without strength. Rubber took rather poorly the increase in the export quota from the current 45 per cent to 50 in the first quarter of next year. Metals were weak here in sympathy with London but firmed slightly Saturday on rumor the world copper cartel may resume restriction, abandoned a month ago.

Kroger Grocery Pays Bonus

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. has authorized the distribution of a $200,000 bonus to employees and executives. The company also declared an extra dividend of 30 cents a share on common stock, payable Dec. 20 to stockholders of record Nov. 29.

Steel Operations Rise 1½ Points To 63 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Continuing to draw its best support from the automobile industry but reflecting moderate improvement in demand elsewhere, steel operations in the United States increased 1.5 points to a national steelmaking rate of 63 per cent, says the magazine Steel. This is the highest level for the year. A year ago the rate was 35 per cent and headed downward.

Pittsburgh operations during the week rose 4 points to 52 per cent; Chicago was up 2 points to 60 per cent; Cleveland increased 2.5 points to 79.5; Wheeling gained 2 points to 66; New England rose 8 points to 80; and eastern Pennsylvania was 1 point higher at 36.

Except for a 6-point drop at Youngstown to 60 per cent other districts were unchanged, including Buffalo at 49 per cent, Birmingham at 68, Cincinnati at 75, St. Louis at 51.5 and Detroit at 82.

New Business

"New business in some products is heavier than a month ago," says the report, "but with active buying of sheets and strip made unnecessary by previous heavy coverage, total bookings in November appear likely to fall below the October volume.

"Pressure to relieve backlogs of flat-rolled steel will bolster steelmaking the remainder of this quarter, however, and partly is instrumental for giving November ingot output the prospect of showing the largest percentage gain over October in history.

"While the sharp rise in automotive operations recently finds no duplication among other important consuming industries, the upturn is ascribed to like betterment in retail sales and is responsible for upward revisions in assembly schedules for coming weeks.

"Automobile production in both November and December is expected to be close to 400,000 units, giving the quarter a 1,000,000-unit output. This would approximate the total for the corresponding 1937 period and would compare with 1,154,806 units two years ago.

"Motorcar assemblies last week at 96,735 were the highest in 15 months and 10,000 units ahead of both the previous week and a year ago.

Building Favorable

"Building and engineering construction continues to make a favorable comparison with activity a year ago, due in large measure to public works projects, but dullness in railroad steel buying is having an adverse effect on heavy rolled products."

Scrap is stronger in all markets and advances in several districts raise the steelworks scrap composite 50 cents to $14.79, while the iron and steel composite is up 6 cents to $36.35. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50.

Paper, Pulp Output In Canada in 1937 Highest Since 1929

OTTAWA (CP)—Reaching the highest total since 1929, production of pulp and paper in Canada last year amounted to $226,255,915, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The 1929 total was $243,970,761. The 1937 production showed a 22.2 per cent increase over the 1936 output of $185,144,603 and an increase of 83.3 per cent over 1933 when production reached its lowest level, $123,415,492.

Newsprint paper made up 84.5 per cent of the total reported tonnage of paper manufactured in 1937, amounting to 3,673,886 tons valued at $126,424,303, compared with 3,225,386 at $105,214,553 in 1936. The 1937 production of newsprint marked an all-time record in Canada. The Canadian production was three and three quarters times that of the United States during 1937 and formed 73.7 per cent of the total North American output of 4,943,000 tons.

The total employment on salaries and wages in pulp and paper mills in 1937 was 32,101 and the total pay roll $48,757,795, compared with 30,054 in 1936 with salaries and wages of $40,063,852.

Goodyear to Redeem $52,400,000 Bonds

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. has called for redemption Dec. 30 all of its outstanding 5 per cent first mortgage bonds totaling $52,400,000, due in 1957.

The redemption price was set at $102. The issue, released May 1, 1927, at 97, has a par of $100 with interest due on May 1 and Nov. 1 annually.

Concurrent with the redemption call, Paul W. Litchfield, Goodyear president, announced completion of arrangements to finance through insurance companies a $40,000,000 issue of 20-year first mortgage and collateral 3½ per cent bonds.

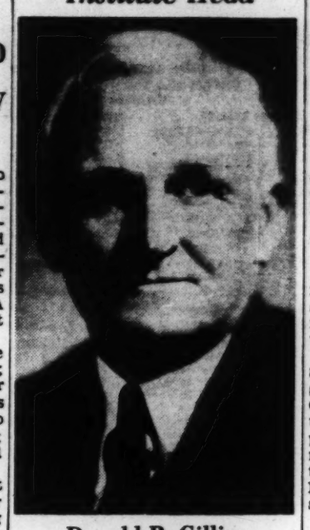
That issue together with a $10,000,000 five year bank credit at 2½ per cent represents the only funded indebtedness of the Akron concern, Mr. Litchfield said.

Sees Neighborhood Action Way to Halt Realty Decay

MILWAUKEE (AP)—A proposal to halt neighborhood "decay" by co-operative action was advanced before the National Association of Real Estate Boards by Donald H. McNeal, Deputy General Manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation.

Mr. McNeal, who has directed expenditure of $120,000,000 for construction and improvement of American homes, suggested co-operation of private property owners, mortgage holders, and Government agencies to draw a deadline in residental areas of each city threatened by encroaching slums.

Institute Head



Donald B. Gillies

Vice-President of the Republic Steel Corporation, elected President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Mr. Gillies, who lives at Cleveland, Ohio, was credited in the announcement of his election with "a genius for organization and a Scotch sense of the value of profits."

Germany Announces $600,000,000 4½ % Short-Term Loan

BERLIN (AP)—The German Government announced the issuance of its fourth loan this year in the form of Treasury bills amounting to 1,500,000,000 marks ($600,000,000) at 4½ per cent interest, redeemable at par from Nov. 1, 1953 to 1958.

The Reichsbank was to offer the bills to the public at 98¾ per cent from Nov. 28 to Jan. 9, 1939.

The reason for this fourth loan, following less than two months after the third of 1938 was raised, was attributed officially to need "to meet liquidity in the money market."

The third loan was announced Oct. 1 "for continuing the tasks assumed by the Reich Government." It also was for 1,500,000,000 marks on the same terms and was oversubscribed Oct. 25.

Eligible Grade Cotton Ginned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported about 96 per cent of the 10,126,502 bales of cotton ginned to Nov. 1 was of grade and staple eligible for delivery under futures contracts.

Cuba Is Seeking Revision in U. S. Tariff on Sugar

NEW YORK (AP)—An authoritative source in the sugar industry disclosed that the Cuban Government has initiated efforts toward negotiations for a downward revision of the United States sugar tariff.

This source said the Cubans were gratified by the consideration already given their initial overtures and that they were fairly confident formal negotiations would be under way within a few weeks.

From a separate source in Wall Street came the report that Col. Fulgencio Batista, Chief of Staff of the Cuban Army who is making a courtesy call on the United States, was personally active in seeking the tariff revision in the hopes of increasing the economic stability of the Island Republic, whose chief industry is sugar production.

Has Power to Cut Tariff

It was pointed out that, quite apart from treaty revision, President Roosevelt has the power to lower, by Executive action, the present import duty on Cuban sugar which now stands at 90 cents per 100 pounds. Under the discretionary power the President holds, he can lower the tariff to 75 cents.

Dr. Pedro Martinez Fraga, the Cuban Ambassador who is here with Colonel Batista, declined discussion of the reported diplomatic activities toward a new treaty.

He pointed out, however, that under present laws, Cuba must pay an excise tax of 53 cents per 100 pounds in addition to the 90-cent duty, making the total tariff on sugar importations from Cuba $1.43 per hundred.

"A downward revision of the treaty," commented the Ambassador, "would benefit the United States as well as Cuba in three ways: By developing even further our close friendship, by improving the position of American capital in Cuba, and by increasing the buying power of the Cuban consumers of American goods.

Would Aid U. S.

"There also is the further advantage to the United States in that increased trade with Cuba, such as would result from a lower tariff, would strengthen the position of the American mercantile marine.

"It is a surprising fact that nearly twice as much commerce is carried on under the American flag with Cuba than with all Europe. Under these conditions, only Canada outranks us as a customer of the United States.

"It is our firm hope that this condition of trade can be not only maintained but improved."

PREPARE FOR PROMISING 1939

The November elections have done much to restore the ebbing confidence of business men and investors in the outlook for genuine prosperity. The next Congress will be far more conservative minded than any that we have had in six years. A desire to correct past mistakes and to avoid new ones is likely to characterize the next session of Congress. All this will tend to stimulate business expansion and to set the wheels moving on all fronts.

Don't neglect this opportunity to anticipate the development of business progress that should take place in 1939. THE FINANCIAL WORLD can be of inestimable value to you each week from now on in keeping you posted on important fundamentals and in helping you to differentiate between outstanding security values and those that look better than they really are.

THE TREND OF SHARE VALUES

A series of important articles by Charles J. Collins, nationally prominent investment counselor, began in our November 9th issue. Under the heading "The Trend of Share Values" these timely discussions will appear every other week. They will interpret events and developments having an important bearing on the course of security prices. Mr. Collins' market forecasts for the past 20 years have had a high degree of accuracy.

One of the most important changes that we have ever made is the coming inauguration of a "Complete Investment Service Section" in each issue of THE FINANCIAL WORLD without extra cost. This will obviate the necessity of investors paying a high price for an additional bulletin service besides THE FINANCIAL WORLD. This feature begins November 30th.

5 ATTRACTIVE STOCKS

The editors of THE FINANCIAL WORLD have recently uncovered 5 business cycle stocks whose prospects of material appreciation are better than average. The average price is $20 per share. You will find this valuable market study in our November 23 issue. It will pay you to read also "Which Steel Shares Now?" and our big new feature by C. J. Collins, "The Trend of Share Values."

A "Get Acquainted Offer"

for shrewd investors. Return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 weekly issues and "INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS OF LISTED STOCKS." Better still send $5 for a six months' subscription including advice privilege as per our rules.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD

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21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Change in South's Economic Base Is Seen as Challenge

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 21 (AP)—Terming the South's "unbalance" a major American problem, President Roosevelt today expressed approval of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in a letter read before delegates gathered to consider the region's social and economic problems.

The President said he found it "heartening to see the strength of Southern social leadership mustered to face these human problems," and adedd "the South will long be thankful for this day."

The letter follows:

"The long struggle by liberal leaders of the South for human welfare in your region has been implemented on an unprecedented scale these past five and one-half years by Federal help. Yet we have recognized publicly this year that what has been done is only a beginning, and that the South's unbalance is a major concern, not merely of the South, but of the whole nation. It is heartening, therefore, to see the strength of Southern social leadership mustered to face these human problems, not locally or individually, but in a united front from Fort Raleigh to the Alamo.

"You know from years of trying, the difficulties of your task. I believe you will find it impossible in many instances to separate human from economic problems. But if you steer a true course, and keep everlastingly at it, the South will long be thankful for this day."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C. — The South's changing economic base was brought up for open discussion by economists assembled at Duke University for a two-day symposium. Southerners and guest speakers from other sections of the United States and a distinguished Belgian, former Prime Minister Paul Van Zeeland, comprised the "appraising committee" that turned the light on the South's problems and searched for constructive curative methods.

Jonathan Daniels, of Raleigh, author of "A Southerner Discovers the South"; Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science, and Dr. Van Zeeland led the first day's discussions, with Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and other distinguished speakers to follow.

Promise and a Threat

Mr. Daniels laid down the principle that the South holds both a "promise and a threat." He declared that "Economic Problem No. 1" is "so old that even the wisest of sociologists may fear that men of North and South may grow weary and impatient with talk about it; it is also a problem running before us into the future. The old illiteracy of the South is a part of the old poverty of the South. Far more important, the present poverty of the South is basis for fear in the nation of a continuing ignorance coming out of the South."

After discussing in detail some of the problems that arise in connection with the South, the Raleigh editor and author declared: "Here in this land, then, is both unique problem and unique opportunity. The South presents both a threat and a promise. Dixie is no longer content to stew in its own juice—its own pot-liquor. Its children are no longer content to starve on the red hills. Perhaps fortunately for it, the North cannot escape the consequences of the Southern problem without a new firing on a new Fort Sumter on its own account. It cannot, therefore, build a Chinese wall where Mason and Dixon ran their imaginary and entirely penetrable line. The only defense against the South is the Salvation of the South, and that is a test for both this region and the nation."

Dr. Odum, citing some of the South's deficiencies, declared it produces too much cotton, of which there is too much, and too little commodities, of which there is too little. "The economy must be changed," he said. "In such a changed economy, one item of strategy would be to reduce the cost of cotton production by planting a much smaller acreage of continuously enriched lands, adjusted to other crops for food and feed and for land improvement. In this way only can be produced the marginal amount of cotton needed to provide an adequate standard of living. This means a readjusted standard of diet and of farm and home regimens, geared to a higher standard of living."

Urges Trade as Basis

Dr. Van Zeeland, in his discussion, declared that some new principle of organization in international relations must be introduced; that there must be a restoration of the respect for some elemental principle fundamental to any life in society—"respect, for instance, for the pledged word."

"I think it is necessary to apply reorganization to the economic foundation of nations, on the basis of expansion of trade, of more freedom.

"So far as I am concerned," Dr. Van Zeeland told his hearers, "I see one big reason for hope. The strength, the power, the increasing influence throughout the world of the United States of America.

"Of course, I know of the Monroe Doctrine, and I know of the Neutrality Act," said the European statesman. "I know your legitimate reaction upon the default of payments after the war. I feel you are right when you want to keep out of the complicated, stupid, sterile quarrels which divide people between themselves, or within themselves, here and there, far away in the wide world.

"But there are existing in the world conditions that concern you," Dr. Van Zeeland continued, "because you are men, because you are strong, or just because you want to continue to live on this new continent a life of freedom, of honor, of security.

"I know that the role of your diplomacy is constantly increasing. You would be surprised to hear how many times in the last few years when a big world problem was approached how often statesmen all over the world put the question: 'But what is the United States going to do?'"

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.12	105.12	105.12
3	3¼s '45-43	109.19	109.19	109.19
7	3¼s '49-46	108.25	108.23	108.25
5	4¼s '52-47	118.17	118.17	118.17
2	2½s '53-49	102.4	102.2	102.2
1	2⅞s '54-51	103.17	103.17	103.17
7	3s '55-51	106.18	106.18	106.18
15	2⅞s '60-55	104.4	104.3	104.3
6	2⅝s '63-58	102.15	102.15	102.15

Home Owners Loan

1	2¾s '49-39	102.11	102.11	102.11
1	2¼s '44-42	104.1	104.1	104.1
2	3s '52-44	106.10	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4s '48	101⅛	100¾	101⅛
20	Adams Exp 4s '47	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Alleghany 5s '44	81¼	81	81
5	Alleghany 5s '49	73	73	73
9	Alleghany 5s '50 st	37¼	37	37
8	Allegh Val 4s '42	103⅜	103	103
7	Allied Strs 4½s '50	98½	98⅛	98⅛
3	Allied Strs 4½s '51	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	Am & For P 5s 2030	54	54	54
16	Am I Ag Chem 5½s '49	104⅛	103½	103½
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
4	Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
4	Am T&T 3¼s '66	105	105	105
24	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅛	105	105
1	Am T Fdr vc '50	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105½	105½
8	Ang C Nitra deb '67	32¾	32¾	32¾
7	Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
11	Arm Del 4½s '55	98	97¾	98
5	AT & SF 4s '95	106	105¾	106
4	AT & SF aj 4s '95	89	88¾	88¾
12	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	101¼	100¾	100¾
1	Atl & Cha AL 4½s '4	83½	83½	83½
1	A C Line 1st 4s '52	85¾	85¾	85¾
3	ACL cit 4s '52	69¼	69¼	69¼
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54½	54½	54½
5	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	B & O rfg 6s '95	18⅞	18½	18½
14	B & O 1st 5s '48	50	49¾	49½
24	B & O rfg 5s '95	18	17⅞	17½
22	B & O 5s '96 P	18	17½	17½
10	B & O 5s 2000 D	17½	17½	17½
22	B & O cv 4½s '60	13	12⅝	12⅝
14	B & O 4s '48	50¼	49	49
3	B & O 4sPLE&WV '41	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10	B & O 5s S W '50	33⅜	33	33
3	Bang & Ar 4s cv '51 st	104	104	104
3	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117½	117½	117½
10	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	105¾	105¾
9	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100	99¾	99¾
13	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅞	98½	98½
11	Boston & Me 5s '67	27½	27	27
3	Boston & Me 4¾sJJ'61	25½	25¼	25¼
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107	107	107
48	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77¾	76⅝	77⅛
16	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	88¼	87½	87½
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	106¾	107
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	78½	78½	78½
16	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96¾	96½	96¾
1	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	108	108	108
9	Buf R & P 4½s '57	27¾	27	27
11	Bur C R & No 5s '34	6½	6¾	6¾
1	Bur C R & No 5s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94½	94½	94½
3	Con Sou 5s '62	99½	99	99
4	Can Nat Ry s '70	119¼	119¼	119¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
3	Can Pac 5s '44	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
8	Can Pac 5s '54	99½	99	99½
7	Can Pac 4½s '46	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
19	Can Pac 4s perp	81⅞	81¼	81¼
1	Celotex 5½s '48 ww	91½	91½	91½
11	Cen Ill 4s&5s '51	103	103	103
5	Cen New Eng 4s '61	26½	26½	26½
8	Cen Pac 5s '60	57½	56	56
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73½	73	73
1	Cen RR N J 5s '87	22½	22½	22½
9	Certain-id 5½s '48	82	80¼	80¼
1	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	102	102	102
1	C&O 3½s '96D	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	97	97
7	C&O 4½s '97	91	91	91
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98½	98½	98½
1	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
15	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	14⅞	14	14
10	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
25	Chi & Erie 5s '82	83	83	83
22	Chic Gt West 4s '59	20½	20	20½
2	Chi I & L 6s '47	16⅜	16½	16½
1	Chi I & L 5s '66	5	5	5
12	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	9¾	9½	9½
60	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¼	3	3⅛
4	CMSP 4½s '89C	26	25	25
5	CM&StP 4½s '89E	25	25	25
1	CM&StP gen 4s '89	24½	24½	24½
2	CM&StP 5½s '49B	23½	23½	23½
5	Chi&NY 6⅛s '36	16½	16½	16½
46	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	5¼	5	5
4	Chi&NY4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
4	Chi & NY 3½s '97	14½	14½	14½
4	CRI & P 4½s '52A	8½	8½	8½
2	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3¾	3¾
4	CRI&P 4s '88	16⅜	16⅜	16½
4	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
10	C T H & SE inc 5s60	50	50	50
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	77	77	77
4	Choc Okl & G 5s '52	15	15	15
2	CinUnTerm 5s '57C	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	CCC&StL 4½s '77	59	59	59
1	CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	55	55	55
1	CCC&StL Spfld4s40	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	73¼	72⅝	73¼
5	Clev Un Term 5s '73	80¼	80¼	80¼
3	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73¾	73¼	73¼
2	Col & St 4½s '60	43⅝	43¾	43⅝
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96½	96	96½
6	Col & Tol 4s '55	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
13	Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	103	103	103
8	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
11	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
9	ComwlthEdcv 3½s '58	107⅜	107¼	107¼
14	Cmwlth Ed cv 3½s58	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
1	Con Edis 3¼s '66	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
8	Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104⅜	104⅞
11	Con Oil 3½s '51	102⅛	102¼	102⅞
7	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	55	55	55
6	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅜	107	107
2	Consum Pow 4½s '68	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Container Cor 6s '46	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2	Crown Cork 4s '50	104½	104½	104½
1	Crown Will 6s '51			
		103 15-32	103 15-32	103 15-32
2	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34¾	34¾	34¾
3	Cuba RR 7½s '46	44	43½	43½
1	Cuba R R 6s '46	35½	35½	35½
7	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57½	56⅞	56⅞
23	D & R G 4s '36	12⅝	12¼	12½
20	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4⅞	4¾	4¾
8	D & R G West 5s '78	8¾	8½	8½
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
24	Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅝	12¼	12¼
25	Erie rfg 5s '75	12½	12¼	12¼
12	Erie gen lien 4s '96	22¾	22½	22½
2	Erie cv 5s '53 A	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Erie cv 4s '53 B	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	Fed Lt&R 5s '42 st	98	98	98
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74	9½	9¼	9½
1	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8⅞	8⅞	8Q⅞
4	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	63	63	63
1	Francis Bur 6s '56	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	104	104	104
10	GenMotAccept3s '46	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
1	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
12	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	66½	65	65
1	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5	Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100	100
16	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Gosh Silk Ho 5s '46	88	88	88
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	83	83
10	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84	84	84
6	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99¾	99½	99½
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	96½	96½	96½
9	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85½	85½	85½
2	Gul St Stl 4½s '61	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
5	Hocky V 4½s '99	117	116⅜	116⅜
11	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	37	36⅝	36⅝
14	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	46½	46	46¼
4	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	55	55	55
2	Ill Cen 4s '53	50	49½	49½
6	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48	45½	45¾
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	60¼	60	60
17	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	52⅞	52	52
1	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48	48	48
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7	Interb R Tr 7s '32	69	68	68
35	Interb R Tr 6s '32	43	42½	42½
69	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	70⅝	69½	69½
2	Interlake Iron 4s '47	90	90	90
1	Int Grt Nor 1 6s '52	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6½ '52	18½	18½	18½
4	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	17	17	17
6	Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	17	17	17
3	Int Hydro El 6s '44	76	76	76
4	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	55½	55½	55½
1	Int Paper 5s '47	97¼	97	97¼
3	Int T&T cv 4½s 39	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Int T&T 4½s 52	65	65	65
11	Int T&T 5s 55	69½	69	69
1	JamesP&Cles 4s 59	58½	58½	58½
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1	Kans G&E 4½s 80	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Lac Gas 6s 42A	45¼	45¼	45¼
4	Lac Gas 5½s 53	52¼	51½	52¼
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	79¾	79¾	79¾
1	L S & M S 3½s 97	86	86	86
2	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30	30	30
1	Leh Val Coal 6s 43	77¾	77¾	77¾
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
26	Leh Val 4½s 2003	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
7	Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	22	22	22
14	Leh Val 4s 2003	21¾	21¼	21¾
1	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	81¾	81¾	81¾
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	97½	97½	97½
2	Louis N 4½s 2003	90	90	90
20	Louis & Nash Un 4s 40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	43½	43½	43½
5	Manati Sug 4s '57	33½	33¼	33½
52	Manhat Ry 4s '90	35¾	34½	35¼
5	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	22	21½	22
8	Market&Fern 5½s '50	104½	104⅜	104½
4	Mead Corp 6s '45A	104	104	104
12	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	7¾	8
6	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	40	39¼	39¼
11	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	16½	15⅝	15⅝
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	32	32	32
12	Mo Pac 5s '65A	18	17⅞	18
2	MoPac 5s '78D	18	17⅝	18
2	MoPac 5s '80H	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1	MoPac5s '81 I	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
15	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8¾	8½	8½
1	Mob&Ohio 5s '38	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
9	Mob&O 4½s '77	29	28½	28¾
1	Mont Pow 3½s '66	98½	98½	98½
5	Mor&Essex 5s '55	56	55	55
4	Mt St T &T 3¼s '68	103¼	102⅝	102⅝
8	Nat Dairy 3¼s 31ww	104	103⅞	104

Sales in $1000

		High	Low	2:00
5	N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	101⅝	101¼	101¼
11	N O Pub Sv5s'55B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	NOrl&NE 4½s '52	48	48	48
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	72¾	72¾	72¾
5	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	35½	35½	35½
5	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	34½	34½	34½
4	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	34½	34½	34½
4	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	109	109	109
17	NYC rfg 5s 2013	61¼	61	61¼
14	NYC 4½s 2013 A	56⅝	56½	56½
20	NYC cn 4s '98	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛
15	NYC 3¾s '46	78	78	78
7	NYC 3½s '52	67	67	67
20	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56½	56	56
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
1	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	63	63	63
1	NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	53¼	53¼	53¼
12	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	46½	46	46
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	NY Conn 4½s '53	103½	103½	103½
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	115½	115½	115½
7	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14	13⅞	14
9	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13½	13½	13½
4	NYNH&H 4s '47	13½	13½	13½
6	NYNH&H 4s '55	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	101¼	101	101
5	NY S&W gen 5s '40	5½	5½	5½
11	NY Tel 4½s '39	103½	103½	103½
4	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4¼	4¼	4¼
1	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
7	Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¼	106	106¼
5	Nof Am Ed 5½s '63	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105½	105½	105½
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	105	105	105
3	Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	104	104	104
10	Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	65¾	65¾
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55½	55½	55½
8	Nor Pac 4s '97	50	50	50
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	105⅞	105¾	105¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
13	Or-WashRR&N4s'61	104⅜	104	104
	Otis Steel 4½s '62	76¾	76½	76½
2	PacG&E3¾s'61	108	108	108
10	PacGas&E4s'64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅜
8	PacT&T 3¼s 66c	107⅛	107⅛	107½
	Parmelee T 6s '44	52	51¾	52
10	Pen Co 4s '63	97	96½	96½
3	Penn-Dix-6s '41A	90	90	90
9	Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	95¾	95	95
20	PenP&Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅛	104½
5	Penn RR gen 5s '68	103⅝	103⅛	103½
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
34	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
2	Pen RR 4½sdeb '70	83¾	83½	83¾
11	PenRR gen 4¼s'81	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
2	PenRR 4¼s '84E	92	92	92
2	Pen RR 4s 48st	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅞	87¼	87¼
5	Pen RR 3¼s '52	80½	80½	80½
3	Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	45½	45½	45½
3	Pere Marq 4½s '80	65½	65½	65½
6	PhelpsDodge3½s'52	113½	113½	113½
5	PhilBkl&Wash4s'43	108¾	108¾	108¾
18	Phila Co 5s '67	99	98⅝	99
21	PhilReadC&IE6s'49	5	4⅞	5
17	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	15	14¾	15
15	Philippine Ry 4s 37	14	14	14
14	Phillips Pet 3s 48	109¾	109½	109½
2	PCC & StL 5s '70A	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	PCC & SL 5s 75 B	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Pitt & WVt 4½s 60C	51½	51½	51½
5	Portl Gen E 4½s 60	63⅜	63½	63½
3	Porto Ri A Tob 6s42	46½	46⅝	46½
9	Postal Tel&Cb 5½	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
1	Pressed Stl C 5s 51	82¼	82¼	82¼
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	57	57	57
5	Rem Rand 4¼s 56	102¾	102½	102½
3	Republic Steel 5½s 54	108½	108½	108½
4	Republic Steel 4½s61	94	94	94
3	Republic Steel 4½s 56	95	94½	94½
6	Republic Stl 4½s 60	107½	107⅜	107⅜
3	Revere Cop&B 4¼s56	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Rutland 4½s 41 st	7	7	7
	StLIM&S4sR&G 33	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
27	St L S F 5s 50 B	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
51	St L S F 4½s 78	10½	10	10
1	StLSF4½s78stf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
12	St L S 4½s 4th ww	9¼	9¼	10⅛
2	St L S F 4s 50A ct	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2	St L S W 5s 52	22	22	22
1	St L Sw rfg 5s 90	13½	13½	13½
2	St L SW 1st 4s 89	54½	54½	54½
	StP E Tr Trk 4½s 47	7¾	7¾	7¾
43	Seab A L cn 6s '45	9¼	9½	9½
3	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9	9	9
5	Sea A L 4s '50 st	16	16	16
4	Sea AL rfg 4s59	7	6⅞	6⅞
5	Sea AL Fla 6s35A ct	4½	4½	4½
10	Shell Un 2½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Silesian-Am 7s '41	81½	81½	81½
5	Simmons 4s '52	99	99	99
1	SoconyVac Oil3½s50	106½	106½	106½
8	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	106⅜	106½	106⅞
4	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	So Cal Gas 4s '65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
9	Sou Pac 4½s '68	53	52¾	52¾
15	Sou Pac 4½s'81	53¼	52½	52½
8	So Pac 4½s '69	53¼	53	53
1	So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜
4	South Ry 6½s '56	70½	70½	70½
3	South Ry gen 6s '56	68½	68½	68½
2	South Ry cn 5s '94	80½	80½	80½
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	54¼	54	54⅛
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	110¼	110¼	110¼
7	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102⅝	102¾	102¾
7	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104¾	104¼	104½
37	W Stand Oil NJ2¾s53	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5	Studebaker 6s cv 45	81	80⅝	81
1	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	103	103	103
3	Texark PtSm56s50	89½	89½	89½
7	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Tex & Pac 5s 2000	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
10	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	86½	86¼	86¼
4	Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7½	7½
1	Un El Md 3¾s '62	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Un Pac 3½s '71	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
13	Un Pac 3½s '70	95	94¾	95
50	Un-Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	80½	80½	80½
6	Unit Drug 5s '53	74	73½	73½
31	US Steel 4¼s '48	104½	104¼	104¼
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	95¾	95½	95¾
4	Utah P & L 5½s '47	56½	56½	56½
9	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	105⅛	105	105
7	Wabash 2d 5s '39	27½	26½	26½
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39C	11¼	11¼	11¼
11	Warner Bros 6s '39

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A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts. Wilmington, Del.

There's Music in the Air
When you do your Christmas Shopping here. 15-min. programs every hour.
CROSBY & HILL

CONCORD LUMBER CO
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Say It with Flowers"
Flower Box
701 12TH STREET N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone:
DIstrict 1141 METropolitan 7297
Night Phone: MEt. 5703
MISS CRIENA MAHONEY

Row Houses and Stores
We own some property of this kind on which we can make you a very favorable proposition.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
318 TOWER BLDG. DISTRICT 9246

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

RUSSELL'S MARKET
"Auburn's Complete Quality Food Service"
S. S. PIERCE PRODUCTS
58 Union Street Phone 3

BANGOR

for the
SENTIMENTAL GIFT
with a
PRACTICAL THOUGHT
Give Modern Electrical Appliances
The
Bangor Hydro Stores
"SERVING EASTERN MAINE"

Linen and Dry Goods
for the most fastidious.
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Rines
43 MAIN STREET

STANDARD SHOE STORE
45 MAIN STREET
Smart New Styles of
Quality Grade Shoes
WILBUR COON, MENIHAN ARCH-AID QUEEN QUALITY and BUSTER BROWN SHOES for CHILDREN.

Holiday candies are featured at Rokel's in wide assortment—freshly made, 100% pure, popularly priced.
ROKEL'S
Crystal Candy Kitchen
24 Hammond Street Tel. 7441

Bangor
Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

Electrical Supplies
Paints—Oils—Varnishes
Dairy, Poultry Supplies
HASKELL IMPLEMENT AND SEED CO.
20 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 27

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

MARY'S CANDY SHOP
Home Made Candies
Come in and see them made
Fresh Made Candy every day
235 MAIN STREET

For Ladies—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
For Men—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"The Store of Friendly Service"
180 LISBON STREET

J. C. Penney Co. Inc.
DEPT. STORE
Main Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEWS!
Women's Air-Tred Shoes
Now Only $5
Formerly up to $6.50
FLORSHEIM SHOES FOR MEN
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
539 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to have even at the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

EVENING CLOTHES
for Thanksgiving and the Holidays
You will find it a pleasure to shop for evening dresses, wraps and evening accessories here. Selections are interesting, the most up-to-the-minute fashions are represented and prices are moderate.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
Northern New England's Largest Quality Store.
PORTLAND, ME.

SILVER
New productions of all leading Silversmiths for complete table service
CARTER BROS. CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
50 for $1.00
with Name Stamped *FREE*
Send for Circular
Loring, Short & Harmon
PORTLAND, MAINE

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Sterling
Toilet Silver
New Designs
Moderately Priced
J. A. Merrill & Co., Inc.
503 CONGRESS STREET

Lovely Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for the Holiday Season
VOSE-SMITH CO.
646 Congress St. Dial 2-3789

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COKE
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

E. L. PROCTOR
Is featuring many
Holiday Gift Packages
Also a Distributor of
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

CONCORD (Continued)

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service . . . a beauty system far different from the usual.
A Visit to Our Shop Will Convince You
Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

DOVER

E. J. YORK
Main Office: 6 Locust St. Tel. 1000
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

Let Us Check Your Car for fall and winter driving
Texaco Certified Service, Goodyear Tires and Tubes, Exide Battery
Sales and Service
JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Avenue Tel. 57

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily
9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Slip and Slide in a Two-Piece
Snowsuit!
It's hard to tear them. You can buy almost any kind of a snow suit for your boy at Floyd's . . . In cossack jackets and fleece pants . . . double knees . . . some with zipper anklets.
Sizes 4 to 14
$7.95 to $12.90
Charles M. Floyd Co.

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots!
The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures.
Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Inside and Out
SPRUCE UP YOUR HOME
PAINT-UP
What a Marvelous Change a Little Painting Will Do
Call 4719-W for Information
KARL W. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC ST. 359 MYRTLE ST.

Gifts
Now Is the Time to Be Selecting Those Precious Gifts
GEO. E. PEARSON
Dependable Jewelers
926 ELM STREET

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

We can assure you a tender NATIVE TURKEY or CHICKEN
Don't forget the Batmor cranberries and Heinz Plum or Date Puddings.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 CHESTNUT 296—PHONE—4567

GRAVAS
Men's Clothing at Large Savings
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring and Repairing
698 ELM STREET

Stick to JENNEY
Delay No Longer in Changing to
WINTER LUBRICANTS
OPEN 24 HOURS
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Courteous and Efficient Service
BROOK AND ELM STREETS

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

NASHUA

Christmas Items
SILK UNDIES—Satin—Silk—Crepes
Dance Sets, Nighties, Pajamas, Flannel Robes, Slips
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
31 W. Pearl St. Tel. 489

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
and
"New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St., Office Opp. P. O. Tel. 90

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2000

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

OSCAR SCHULTZ
28 BROADWAY TEL. 1115
Greenhouses Houston Ave. Tel. 910
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

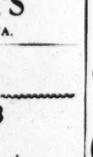
VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Attractive GIFTS
for Brides and All Occasions
Sportswear and Athletic Goods
PHILLIPS BROS., Inc.
906 MAIN ST. Telephone 844

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Lynchburg's Own Chain
BIBEE'S
Thanksgiving Goodies, Nuts, Cranberries, Turkeys, Pumpkins, Etc. Fresh Vegetables, Fresh Fruits



MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
For Authentic Fashions
Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
CERTIFIED GEMOLOGISTS
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

For Monogram
Christmas Gifts
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NORFOLK

DIAL 22663
for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax
Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis
Phone 22289
704 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

RICHMOND

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Where Real Value Reigns"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

RICHMOND (Continued)

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
Telephone 21265
TENTH ST. AT FOURTH AVE.

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

THE SMART SHOP
Ladies' Ready to Wear Apparel
Exclusive But Not Expensive
848 Fourth Avenue Phone 6286

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3865
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 81515
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

World Fashion Centers Acclaim
The new HUDSON'S BAY "point" blanket coats.
For Women—The ragland style "York," also the double-breasted "Kent."
For Men—The "Carlton" or "Craig."
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED THE MAY 1670

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

JENKINS'
GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

RADIO
Sales and Service
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Est. 1906
10139 Ninety-ninth Street Phone 22230

We Cordially Invite You
to avail yourself of
Our Complete Fur Service
(Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10611 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

EDMONTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Hudson's Bay Company
"Stylecrest"
Men! Your guarantee of satisfaction and quality when you buy a suit or overcoat.

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

You Can Always Rely on What You Buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
Sheer Flattery
$1.00 pair
Lady Hudson 2 and 3 thread chiffons. Likely new shades. Red clay . . . vivacity . . . Havana tan . . . brandy wine . . . plaza beige.
Hosiery, Main Floor, The "Bay"

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good

For Delivery Telephone 87-647

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 43 243
EST. 1921 C. P. L. 4

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3320
9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wise Shopper's Note
A GIFT FROM ROBINSON'S
MEANS MORE
Free Wrapping Service
The G. W. Robinson Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON — CANADA

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2837

Lovely Flowers
NELLIE WHITLEY
Florist & Designer
GUARANTEED FRESH FLOWERS
Open Evenings 11 King William St.
Phone 2-9810 Also Entrance from Lister Blk.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers. Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

LONDON (Continued)

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE combination

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.

202 Dundas	Met 7111
613 Dundas	Fair 970
729 Richmond	Met 167
77 Wharncliffe	Met 4563

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES
of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100
Consult Smallman's interior decorators for advice on home decorating—Fourth Floor
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 6-6934-J
—9 to 12 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Great Annual Sale of Fine Furs
DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us.
FURS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
—of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

FINE GIFTS
Famous English dinnerware and superb crystal, for gifts to treasure.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 BANK STREET

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

INSURANCE Since 1870 Ottawa
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
2-4823

C.C.B.
Electric Works
Phone 2-5706 376-380 Bank St.

RADIOS—PIANOS
— FRIGIDAIRE —
CONNOR WASHERS
GURNEY ELECTRIC RANGES
ORME LIMITED
175 Sparks Street OTTAWA

Shepard
TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

Hardware for the Home
Tools, paints, kitchenware, builders' supplies
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PARTY FROCKS
take on new life when cleaned by our famous "REVITALIZED" process, let us prove this to you.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's "Badge of Merit" MILK
Irradiated The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

CHRISTINA BEAUTY SALON
Experienced Specialist in
Permanent Wave
and all types of beauty culture
MOHAWK 7215 3409 YONGE ST.

Change in Phone Numbers
From KI. 3121 Five Lines to
MI. 4691
SEVEN LINES
Just another addition to serve you completely
J. & W. R. SCOTT FINE FOODS
DUPONT AT DAVENPORT

MEN'S WEAR
ALLAN GRAHAM & CO.
Tip Top Tailors
AGENT
1508 QUEEN ST. WEST

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide East
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH OR DINNER AND BANQUETS

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Cash and Carry

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W KE. 7378

Continental Co-operative Stores, Ltd.
MEATS, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES
304 Kingston Rd. HO. 9222
Head Office
2 Temperance St. WA. 5254

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

TORONTO (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Joy-Giving CHRISTMAS GIFTS
From Trifles to Treasures
WHETHER YOU'VE A MINT OR A MINIMUM TO SPEND—
WE HAVE GIFTS FOR EVERY NEED
LINDSAY STUDIOS
48 BLOOR ST. WEST TORONTO

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

A NEW TYPE OF
Smooth Creamy
BUTTERMILK
CITY DAIRY Phone KI 6151

CITY PHONE Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Irene rudel
toronto hairdressing hu 5873
43 st clair ave west

WINDSOR

Shop in SMITH'S smart new
SHOE DEPARTMENT
for Footwear for the family.
The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-2456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 94 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c

For Your
BULBS AND FALL PLANTING
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Welcome Gifts Come In Smart Packages
from
R. H. Williams SONS LIMITED
THE GLASGOW HOUSE
REGINA CANADA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

European Local Classified

(Continued)

BOARDING KENNELS

BRIGHTON, BRIGHTSTONE KENNELS, Wootton House, Patcham. Warm indoor accommodation, all breeds boarded, owner's wishes considered, daily exercise; experienced staff; foreign and English pupils taken; dogs met Brighton and London. LAWIS. Tel. Preston-Brighton 2981.

BOOKS

AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO. LTD. Give books (or a subscription to a periodical) this time! American and English titles. Quick, helpful service.
96 STRAND, LONDON, W. C. 2. TEM. 7128

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating, E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road., Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 3332.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

MME B. FESTA,
Expert Corset and Brassière Maker, has a sale of KICKERNICK GARMENTS, also MODEL CORSETS. Personal Fittings.
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1.

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA"
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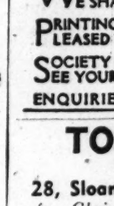
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"Riding on the footpath, your Worship," replied the clerk.—Birmingham Weekly Post.

Explains All

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"Who talked?" queried his wife, suspiciously.

"We-ll," acknowledged the dominie, "er—I did."

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"Parachutist."—Kentish Mercury.

"My, what a becoming hat you're wearing!"

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Germany recalled its Ambassador, Hans Dieckhoff, to report on "the queer attitude toward domestic events in Germany manifested in various declarations of President Roosevelt and other important United States personalities."

2. An expression of official displeasure might embarrass the French Government at a time when preliminary negotiations with a view to improved Franco-German relations are making progress. Furthermore, the assassination of the German diplomat by a Polish Jew, which started the present extreme measures of persecution, occurred in Paris.

3. Both France and Britain have made definite statements in flat opposition to handing back colonies to Germany.

4. On November 18 the Japanese Government handed to Ambassador Grew a reply to the American note of October 6 demanding maintenance of the open door in China), which observers interpret as an open declaration of Japan's intention to dictate the conditions under which foreign business might continue in China.

5. This year's award goes to the Nansen International Office for Refugees at Geneva, an organization which collects information on the welfare of refugees and gives general directions to relief institutions.

6. Great Britain formally recognizes the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, and extends the facilities of British trade to the new Italian empire.

7. One third.

8. Britain abolishes duties on American wheat and lard, reduces rates on rice and certain fruits, and increases quotas on ham and other pork products, corn, and cotton. America's concessions to Britain include reductions in duties on textiles, metals, and their manufactures.

9. Canada reduces duties on American fruits and vegetables, textiles, paper products, etc.; and automobiles are guaranteed against any increase in duties. American concessions to Canada involve reduction in duties on cattle, cheese, eggs, grain other than wheat, potatoes, fishery products, various metals, etc.

10. Secretary of State Hull says that the lowering of trade barriers to the flow of commerce will help preserve peace and increase world well-being. The pacts go into effect on Jan. 1, 1939.

11. On May 15, 1939.

12. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson is mentioned as successor.

13. "Congress of Industrial Organizations."

14. National defense work.

15. Running as an Independent Progressive candidate, opposed to the "dangers of Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy," Mr. Bartlett scored a political upset by winning a majority of more than 2000 votes in a district which, at the last election, returned a Conservative by a 16,000-vote majority.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Teacher: "Give me the names of four seas."

Pupil: "I see, we see, you see, they see!"

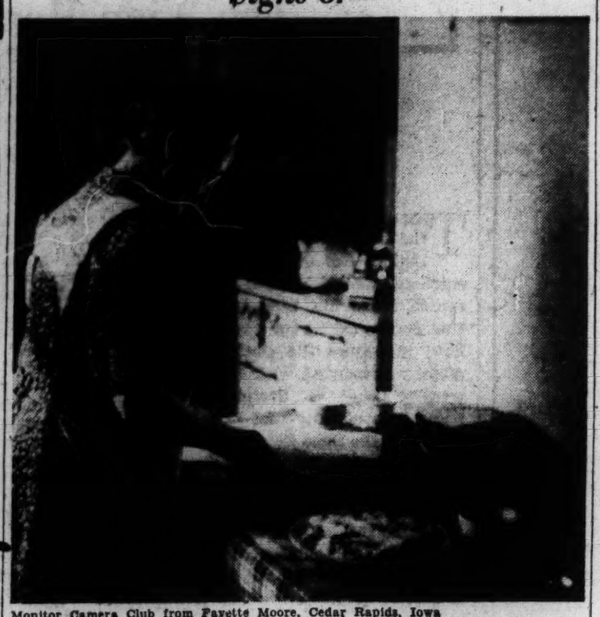
A Pyramid: A, an, ape, pies, pleat, staple, psalter, splatter.

Letter Changing: Turf, turn, tarn, barn, bark, balk, ball, boll, bowl.

How Much? 50 cents.

Fun With Synonyms: Distant—remote; eminent—famous; docile—meek; positive—dogmatic; droll—comical; lasting—durable; eager—earnest; economical—thrifty; competent—capable; elegant—refined.

Signs of—



Monitor Camera Club from Fayette Moore, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Fragrant Mince-Pie Aromas Are Beginning to Exude From Kitchens as Households Prepare for the Thanksgiving Day Festivities.

Did You Ever Wonder

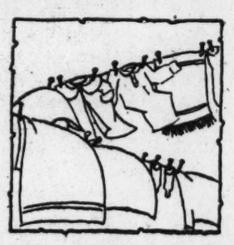
Why Bluing Is Used to Make Clothes White?

It is known that bluing added to the rinse in laundering, tends to counteract the yellow tint sometimes found in white material; however, the reason for this action is still more or less a matter of theory.

We know that blue paint when mixed with yellow paint produces green paint; and on that basis we might expect that bluing added to a yellow tint in cloth would tint the cloth green. However, the phenomenon has been explained on a basis of what is known as the Young-Helmholtz theory. This theory assumes that there are three sets of nerve elements in the retina of the eye. One set responds to the red-orange end of the spectrum, a second set to the yellow-green portion, and a third to the blue-violet end. When all three sets are stimulated simultaneously, and to the same degree, the beholder gets the impression of white. Yellow stimulates red and green, because red and green lights combine to make yellow light. Consequently, yellow plus blue is the same as red plus green plus blue, and either of these combinations will produce an impression of white color in vision.

Thus it is seen that adding traces of bluing to water in which yellow clothes are rinsed, does not bleach the clothes, but makes them appear white by combining the blue and the yellow tints. It is also of interest to note that bluing is used in whitening sugar and other food products.

Adding bluing to the water in which soap-grimy clothes are rinsed will not make them white but rather will add to your troubles. Also, constant over-bluing will cause white cloth to develop a gray look that is very undesirable. If you see that there was too much bluing in your water, the excess bluing may be



boiled out of the clothes, for today most bluing is soluble in hot water.

Earlier types of bluing were made from blue pigments, such as indigo, ultramarines, and insoluble Prussian blue. These provided color merely by the presence of great numbers of extremely fine particles suspended in the water. More recently, aniline dyes, soluble Prussian, and coal-tar blues have largely taken the place of the former pigments.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Rising to the Occasion

The hour of crisis never makes or mismakes us: That hour shows forth what is in us.—John McAfee.

Quotation for Today

THE workshop of character is everyday life. The uneventful and commonplace hour is where the battle is lost or won.—MALTBIE D. BABCOCK.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How did Germany counter President Roosevelt's summons to Ambassador Wilson for a report and consultation on the German situation?

2. Why has France outwardly refrained from protesting against persecution of Jews in Germany?

3. Have France and England agreed to return to Germany its war-lost colonies?

4. Is Japan planning to maintain the "open door" policy in China?

5. To whom has the Nobel Peace Prize been awarded?

6. What is the substance of the Anglo-Italian pact which went into effect on November 16?

7. What portion of the world's entire foreign trade is affected by the two reciprocal trade treaties signed by Britain, Canada, and the United States last week?

8. In the trade treaty between Great Britain and the United States, what important concessions are made?

9. What were the individual benefits received from the treaty signed between the United States and Canada?

10. What world significance is attached to the two above mentioned reciprocal trade treaties? When do they go into effect?

11. When are Britain's King and Queen expected to arrive in Canada?

12. What prominent member of President Roosevelt's Cabinet has tendered his resignation? Who is mentioned as his successor?

13. What is the new title adopted by the C. I. O. at its convention in Pittsburgh?

14. To what important new activity is Mr. Roosevelt planning to divert the WPA?

15. Why was the recent election of Vernon Bartlett to the British House of Commons of particular concern to Mr. Chamberlain?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: There appears to be nothing in a yarn that young Orson Welles and his Mars shocker will be continued on the air, with the munitions trust as sponsor.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Some of the new car models are mighty good looking, but they still haven't found any use for all that extra space where the little engine is put under the big hood.

New Yorker: A little stationery store on lower Fifth Avenue changed quarters in October. Announcement of the move is made by a sign in the window of the new place: "Formerly of next door."

Omaha World-Herald: Why doesn't someone invent a shirt-sleeve with a window in it so a man could conveniently look at his wrist watch?

Portland Oregonian: For the driver who speeds to an oil station when the gas is low, there is a mate in Kansas who is hurrying to finish a knitted sweater before the yarn runs out.

Brubaker in New Yorker: The railroads have withdrawn the wage cut. This means that there will be no strike and the trains will keep on running with their familiar hollow sound.

—the Times

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. J. O. Wanzer, Agness, Oregon

"Humph! What Holiday?"

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

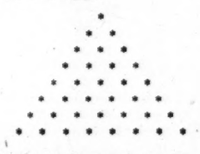
We start the week with an easy one—a bit of geography mixed with English in "Lighter Vein" form:

RAQLZAJ: "KNUA PA RZA SQPAX YB BYCJ XAQX."

DCDNE: "N XAA, Fa XAA, OYC XAA, RZAO XAA!"

A Pyramid

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across. In each case, the succeeding word may be formed by adding one more letter to the word above, transposing where needed:



1, An Article. 2, A parent. 3, To mimic. 4, Entreaty. 5, To braid. 6, Chief commodity. 7, Book of Psalms. 8, Splash.

Letter Changing

Here's another from a Quincy, Mass., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing TURF to BOWL in 8 moves.

How Much?

A man paid $2.00 for 2¼ bushels of apples. He sold them for $1.00 a bushel. How much did he gain?

Fun With Synonyms

More words and their synonyms to be paired off:

1	distant	comical	
2	eminent	earnest	
3	docile	remote	1
4	positive	durable	
5	droll	refined	
6	lasting	capable	
7	eager	dogmatic	
8	economical	meek	
9	competent	famous	
10	elegant	thrifty	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

What They Say

Smothered

"Sometimes the fire of a poem is smothered by words."—Le Baron Cooke.

Heads Up!

"The man who gives up goes down."—B. C. Forbes.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'After Many Days'

Kansas City, Mo.

A shut-in was unable to pay for someone to come to her home to care for her during her convalescence. However, a friend, though working in a downtown department store, lovingly spent all of her spare time when away from her work with this woman, caring for her, arranging tasty dishes, and keeping her cheered. Thus the woman recovered, and soon moved to another part of the country.

Some time later the saleswoman married and spent a number of years caring for her own home and the upbringing of her son. Eventually her home was broken up, and she again found employment in a downtown store.

The two friends had not been in touch for almost 20 years. Then one day, in the fall of the year, the one who had moved away came into the store where the other worked and invited her to spend the winter with her and her brother, motoring in Florida, with all expenses paid! She and her brother had during the years come into a considerable amount of money.

The store gave the saleswoman a three months' leave of absence; and she was able to enjoy with her friends a winter of sunshine, beauty, and companionship in Florida. This came to the saleswoman not so long after the breaking up of her home. Thus, when her need was great, the "bread cast upon the waters" twenty years before, came back a hundredfold.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Alexandrovsky, Sergei S. (sĕr-gā′-ē ä-lyĕ-ksän-drôf′-skē)—Soviet Minister to Czechoslovakia.

Arima, Count Yoriyasu (yô-rĭ′-yä-sū ä′-rĭ-mä)—Japanese Minister of Agriculture.

Bromwich, John (brŏm′-ĭch)—Australian tennis player.

de Yanguas y Messia, José María (hô-sä′ mä-rē′-ä dä yäng′-gwäs ē mĕs-sē′-ä)—Viscount of Santa Clara and Avedillo, who is the new Insurgent Ambassador to the Vatican.

Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung (doi′-chĕ äl′-gĕ-mī′-nĕ tsī′-toong)—German newspaper in Berlin.

Esterházy, János (yä′-nôsh ĕsh′-tĕr-hä′-zĭ)—Leader of the Hungarian minority.

Flandin, Pierre Etienne (pyâr′ ā′-tyĕn′ flän′-dăn′)—President of the Democratic Alliance Party of France.

Osmeña, Sergio (sĕr′-hyō ôs-mān′-yä)—Vice-President of the Philippines, who came to the United States recently to discuss the independence plans of the islands.

Pakala, W. E. (păk′-ə-lə)—An official of the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, who explained the "memnoscope," or electrical memory machine, before a recent convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Pezzi, Col. Mario (mä′-rē-ō pĕt′-tsē)—Italian aviator who recently reached an altitude of 56,017 feet.

Requin, Gen. Édouard (ā′-dwär′ rē-kăn′)—Former commander of the 20th Corps area in France, recently promoted to the Superior War Council.

Saint-Quentin, Count René de (rē-nā′ dē săn-kän′-tăn′)—French Ambassador to the United States.

Twyford, Sir Harry (twī′-fērd)—Lord Mayor of London.

von Weizacker, Ernst (ĕrnst fŏn vī′-tsäk′-ĕr)—German Foreign Office State Secretary.

Warbasse, Dr. James P. (wôr′-bās)—Founder and President of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sōft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Odds and Ends

A Continent in Size

Brazil constitutes nearly one half of South America and occupies an area equal to the whole of Europe.

Silk From a Worm's Lip

The thread which the silkworm spins comes out of its under lip through a hole called the spinneret.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Strange Camp Fire*

By LE PELLEY

THE NEAREST HOUSE MUST BE MILES AWAY— AND WE HAVEN'T EVEN COME TO THE ROAD YET !!
IT WILL BE DARK SOON, TOO —
WAIT— I SEE SMOKE THROUGH THE TREES— BUDDY— COME HERE !
IT MUST BE A CAMP FIRE OF SOME SORT ..
INDIANS MAYBE ..
DON'T BE SILLY— BUT IT MUST BE SOMEONE THAT HAS FOOD..!
IF HE HAS FOOD I DON'T CARE WHO HE IS !!
LC Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Worth Knowing*

By CARMACK

Yum Yum Bakery
"That's where it's coming from", I said to myself as I circled and sniffed a truck in front of our neighbor's house —
I did my best to get a peek inside but I couldn't quite make it —
Besides, the driver suddenly returned-
And would you believe it—he even had a cookie smell-
And I thought "Wow! I'll certainly have to get acquainted with him"

The Adventures of Waddles —*Hands Across the Street*

By THE HAGERS

MY NEIGHBOR JUST ACROSS THE WAY STOPPED IN TO CALL ON ME TODAY.
"GOOD NEIGHBOR DAY," SAID HE, "WAS GREAT; WE ALL WISH TO CO-OPERATE.
WE'LL NOT LEAVE PAPERS IN OUR YARD; OUR NEIGHBORS' SLEEP WE WILL REGARD."
SO I WAS GLAD I'D NOT COMPLAINED. NO FOES WERE MADE; A FRIEND WAS GAINED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pax (?) Japonica

JAPAN'S reply to the American note of October 6 again protesting against Japanese infringements of the Nine Power Treaty is a uniquely straightforward document. In substance the Japanese say that the Nine Power Treaty is no longer binding upon them. "In the face of the new situation," they state, "any attempt to apply to the conditions of today and tomorrow the inapplicable ideas and principles of the past neither would contribute to the peace of East Asia nor solve the immediate issues."

So the Japanese adherence to the Nine Power Pact follows their adherence to the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations into the Japanese ash can. It is a sorry record that Tokyo is building up of the worth of a Japanese pledge.

The reply is the definitive intimation that Japan has crossed her Rubicon. From now on she is determined that the international modus of the Nine Power Pact which formerly governed Far Eastern diplomacy shall now be replaced by a lex Japonica. She takes China's acquiescence for granted. But the end has not yet arrived of Chinese resistance. South of the Yangtze the Chinese armies have delivered what the Japanese themselves called a "setback" to the Nipponese advance. The same is true on the borders of Shantung Province. North and south the guerrillas are harassing the Japanese occupation and, under the more formal organization which Chiang Kai-shek can now supply, are bound to make Japan's life in China extremely difficult. In such circumstances lex Japonica will be impossible to translate into pax Japonica.

That means, moreover, that the guardianship of Eastern Asia which the Japanese so blithely assume in reply to the October 6 protest will be an unprofitable role. Economic considerations, it is true, are subordinated to strategic considerations in Japanese calculations. But the time will come when the Japanese must ask: Does it pay? Clearly the occupation cannot pay as long as the Chinese interpose that fatal non-co-operation which is characteristic of the people when they are not wedded to the existing order.

Even, however, if the Chinese should co-operate, the cash returns of the Japanese conquest could not be collected without the prior expenditure of capital in reconstruction and development. And Japanese capital is unequal to that task. Sooner or later Tokyo will be pleading for American help, as it did after the World War, when Japan had a somewhat similar position of privilege in China. Then the Chinese door will be opened again.

There is, indeed, a hint in the present Japanese note that American co-operation in restoring China would be welcome. Indubitably the invitation will be made more inviting as Japanese losses march on. It will be time then to see about the revision of the Japanese status in China which the Japanese have asserted—to see that the door is opened on less partial terms that at present. For American money is not likely to be allowed to buy its way into China from a Japanese ticket agent.

Meantime the Nine Power Pact is still binding upon eight powers. Only one signature has been scratched off.

Fraud in Local Spending?

WHEN the proposal to vote $19,500,000 in bonds for post-hurricane repairs to Massachusetts buildings and roads was before the recent special legislative session this newspaper advocated speedy adoption, pointing out that haste in restoring traffic and normal operation of the Commonwealth's institutions would be a factor in minimizing gale and flood effects. It was also stressed, however, that waiving by the Legislature of its time-consuming prerogative to examine each repair item and appropriate for it separately left all the more responsibility on department heads to see the money was expended wisely and honestly.

Now, less than three weeks after the money was made available, come charges that some of the funds are being spent for purposes other than hurricane damage, that money is being spent for luxuries instead of necessities, that contracts are being awarded on the basis of political preferment rather than by legal competitive bidding.

Coming from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, an organization not given to extravagant claims, the charges are serious enough for the Attorney General to issue a stop order on payments and to bring him hastening home from an abbreviated vacation.

Reconstruction work will be facilitated if these charges are investigated at once. If found to be true, as they have yet to be, Mr. Saltonstall—in addition to whatever punitive measures the Attorney General may take—will have a clear mandate to make extensive changes in the offending offices when he assumes the gubernatorial chair.

On the "Winds of History"

A FEW evenings ago, Carl Sandburg, poet and biographer, lecturing in Boston, said that in this period, as never before, "passion is riding the winds of history."

Passion is, in itself, no careful leader of men; it is almost always to be deprecated; and in these days it is well for each one to ask himself how far he is being swayed by it.

Much of the news that comes over the wires from all parts of the world is correct; but mixed in with the correct is, too often, the incorrect. Some of this incorrect propaganda, if it may so be termed, is colored by the natural emotion of men, who have been witnessing barbarities, heart-rending and pitiable; they are carried away by the wretchedness of the tidings they are transmitting. Some of the inaccuracies are due to ignorance; and some to political malevolence.

Each reader today may well ask himself how much of passion is being engendered in his thought as he reads the news today; and if he finds that he is being roused beyond reason, let him ask himself if he is allying himself with the passion-ridden winds spoken of by Carl Sandburg; or if he is striving to maintain his mental balance in a sad and unbalanced world.

Only by sane and well-thought-out judgments can peace be achieved and good government made effective.

Schoolroom Honesty

PARENTS frequently pen notes to school principals and superintendents, but rarely receive notes from these officials. Therefore, the residents of the Darby, Pennsylvania, community were recently surprised when the school superintendent wrote them about the occasional absence of students. He suggested that if Johnny went to the circus, his parents need not invent an excuse.

The lax habit of giving untrue reasons why Johnny or Susie could not be present at certain times tends to mislead the juvenile mind into a general acceptance of shady or near-shady practices. The Darby superintendent deserves commendation for insisting upon the truth; for the "phony-excuse" habit, though apparently a minor matter, can have far-reaching consequences, as many parents know. They also know how far-reaching can be the effects of examples of integrity.

Refugees

ANTI-SEMITIC extremes have made the word "refugee" almost synonymous with "Jew." But racial bias—as expressed in new Italian laws as well as in German—is only one aspect of the greatest refugee problem since the World War.

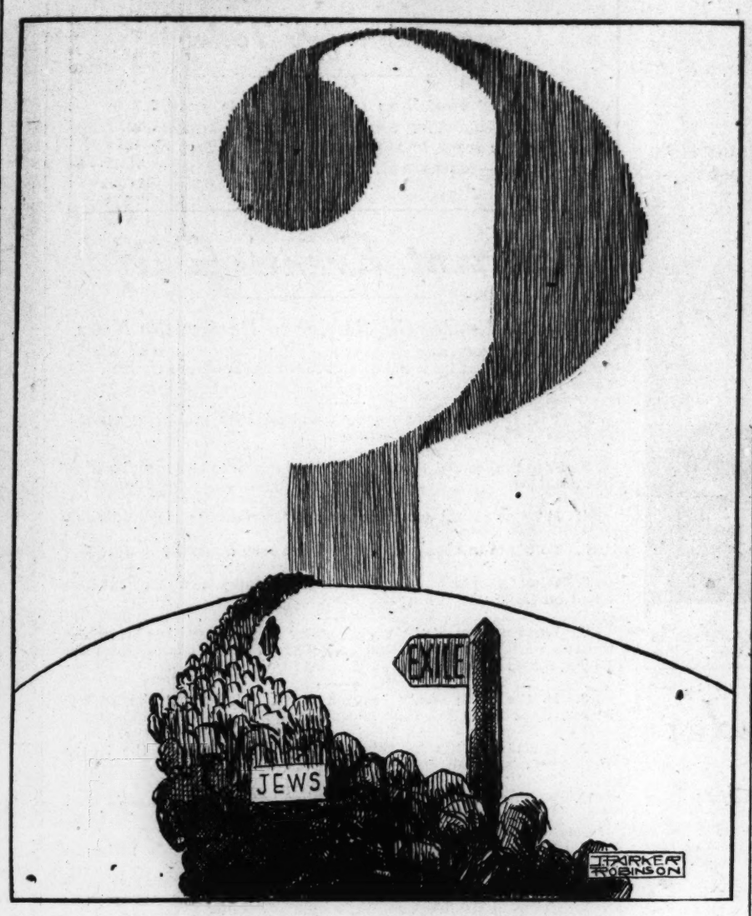
Another cause is that inherent characteristic of dictatorship—intolerance of any political thought but that adopted by the ruling party. Jews have been deprived of property and the right to employment simply because they are Jews. If they happen also to cherish convictions regarding individual liberty, they are liable to experience the sterner disciplines which are shared by all who insist on those principles upon which civilization has built bulwarks of justice and freedom.

In this matter it is not a case of Jew and non-Jew. The refugee is as likely an Aryan. One observer writing from Vienna states that of 50,000 political prisoners in Austrian jails only 20,000 are Jews, and that 12,000 of former Chancellor Schuschnigg's supporters were arrested in a single month. Then, too, those Aryans in Germany with one Jewish ancestor number more than 1,000,000. Refugees from the Sudetenland naturally will number among them not only Jews but all those Germanic people of democratic inclinations who were courageous enough or optimistic enough to stand against the tide of totalitarianism when it still seemed that resistance would attract the support of powerful democratic governments. In Spain the spread of fascism by force has left how can one say how many political outcasts in its wake, not to mention the millions now suffering from lack of food as a result of the loosing of a horrible war by anti-democratic elements in that country, abetted by anti-democratic governments elsewhere.

At the moment the refugee question seems to center around the half-million or so Jews undergoing new strictures in Germany. But quite as immediate is the problem of millions of people who are racially acceptable under dictatorship but whose loyalty to democratic principles places them in as great and sometimes greater danger.

The problem for these people cannot be solved by settling them in a homogeneous community in some promising underdeveloped region. They do not possess the racial tie that makes possible such a solution. Nor does their cause receive the constant attention it merits. They are usually people of high intelligence and genuine usefulness such as could be a benefit to any community accepting them. But between them and the place they deserve in democratic society stand immigration quotas and their own poverty, a poverty often earned by adherence to ideals that all liberty-loving peoples cherish.

Wanted: A Christian Answer



Crisis of Democracy

Book News of the Day

IT IS a healthy sign that after free, self-governing nations have been talking democracy for a century and a half, writers by the score are coming forward to tell us what democracy means and whence it arose. For democracy can no longer count its justification as self-evident, as it was able to do up to less than half a decade ago. It has met its challenge. It must be judged, not by the loftiness of its ideals, but by its fruits, and every liberty-loving citizen is finding it necessary to put to himself the questions: What do I mean by democracy? Why do I believe in it? Why do so many other people seem to find it less desirable than dictatorship?

These questions demand much delving into history and political philosophy, but William E. Rappard in THE CRISIS OF DEMOCRACY (Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $2.50) has contrived to pack the replies into a concise, pithy little volume of 275 pages that furnishes the general reader an admirable groundwork for orienting his views.

Professor Rappard does not spare democracy the recital of its lapses, but his analysis is not without its reassuring conclusions. He points out that the dictatorships of today are all in countries in which democracy has never taken root; that no new dictatorship has ever been welcomed by a prosperous and contented people; that no great debtor nation is among the democracies, nor any creditor nation among the dictatorships—dictatorships seem obliged to borrow. Moreover the democracies that are rooted back in the nineteenth century—such as Britain, France, Switzerland, Holland and the Scandinavias — are democracies still.

On the other side of the picture are all too palpable signs of retreat from ideals. Gladstone in 1870 declared: "The greatest triumph of our time will be the enthronement of the idea of public right as the governing idea of European politics." Public right was defined by Asquith in 1914 as "repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of states" and security for the smaller nationalities. Three years later these conditions were reduced to practical terms by President Wilson's ideal of peace and justice based on a "concert of purpose and action" among free, self-governing peoples.

To read through these and other quotations from former pillars of democracy is a salutary reminder that democracy of the days of the Brussels conference and the Munich accord is in danger of losing the thread of some of its fundamental ideals. Professor Rappard, evidently limited as to space in finding ways to retrieve the thread, elects to concentrade on inefficiency as the salient fault—the inaction, indecision and disunity that have held up democracy before the vigorous onrush of totalitarianism.

Influenced in his conclusions, apparently, by the economic difficulties in France attending the Blum social legislation, he sees democracy running too much to equality (in socialistic legislation) and too little to liberty (freedom of trade from government interference) and he sees prospects of a healthier outlook for democracy should the balance be restored.

A possible remedy—but then there are others equally possible. H. J. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

An English Poll of Radio Opinion

CRITICS of American radio who point with envy to the system in Great Britain where the British Broadcasting Corporation controls all broadcasting stations, may be interested in the results of a poll taken by the Philco Radio & Television Corporation of Great Britain. . . . The Philco poll was taken in order to determine the British listeners' favorite station. It covered 5,000 radio dealers and their customers in all parts of Britain as well as the general public with an approximate number reached of more than 500,000.

The results of this poll showed that the British are far from satisfied with their own type of broadcasting. The station which placed first, drawing 95.6 per cent of the votes as favored station, was Luxembourg, which is not in Britain or affiliated with the B. B. C. but is located on the continent across the English Channel and broadcasts sponsored programs American style. Second, was Athlone, in the Irish Free State and also a broadcaster of commercially sponsored programs.

Britain's premier station, Droitwich, stood only third, with other continental commercial stations grabbing the great majority of places among the first ten on a popularity poll.

The poll seems to indicate that the British radio public prefers entertainment to education. . . . It is interesting to note that Luxembourg, the most popular station, is difficult to tune in clearly for British radios and yet it achieved its tremendous vote in spite of this because it did offer entertainment and showmanship.—*Printer's Ink Monthly.*

The Wide Horizon

Cordell Hull: The Democrats' Man for 1940?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE emergence of the Hull presidential boom, in recent days in Washington, has been one of the most extraordinary of political events. Oh, of course, there has been talk of Cordell Hull for President for years. But somehow, just since the elections, and not directly connected with the new trade treaties at all, the Secretary of State's name has suddenly shot to the fore. He leaves for the Lima Conference this week, perhaps just in the nick of time to prevent his boom from getting stale.

A good many people are assuming that the President elected in 1940, whether Democrat or Republican, will be a moderate. It is generally felt that President Roosevelt cannot swing the Democratic nomination for one of his New Deal favorites, like Harry L. Hopkins, Robert H. Jackson, or Harold L. Ickes. And people are wondering whether or not he can get the third term nomination for himself. Certainly, even as things stand now, there would be a titanic struggle with the conservative forces within the party.

One of the most effective ways of blocking the third term would be for its Democratic opponents to advance a strong candidate of their own. And preferably, that candidate should be a man to whom Mr. Roosevelt cannot openly or effectively object. There are few such men, and the outstanding one of them is Cordell Hull.

* * *

About Secretary Hull there is one amazing fact. I do not believe anybody in Washington knows what Mr. Hull really thinks about the New Deal. Occasionally he has paid his tribute to some aspect or other of broad Administration objectives, but he has gone on the record in favor of New Deal measures rather less than many Republicans like Arthur Vandenberg or Alf Landon or Cabot Lodge.

At bottom, Mr. Hull is a liberal—an old-fashioned liberal—and he leans toward free trade at home as well as abroad. He probably sympathizes more with Woodrow Wilson's new freedom than with Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal. But perhaps not. None of us really know what his pre-1933 viewpoint means translated into terms of budget-balancing and WPA and power policy and stock market regulation and monopoly control. In short, Mr. Hull is the State Department sphinx on everything that doesn't concern his own policies.

Secretary Hull's two fixed points, the trade agreement program and his often expressed condemnation of the aggressor nations (whom he describes privately in the most picturesque terms), are even somewhat contradictory of certain typical New Deal doctrines. Most of the real New Dealers have leaned toward an America self-contained. They have been isolationists. They have regarded European or Asiatic politics as an unfortunate interruption to the glorious act of rolling up their sleeves and making America over. Latterly, it is true, New Dealers like Secretary Ickes have been stirred up by Fascism as expressed in the Spanish and German situations to evolve a foreign policy of their own somewhat more violent than that of Secretary Hull. But their policy rests solely on sympathy with leftist forces, and has nothing to do with the Secretary of State's economic drive.

Despite this, two things are basically true: that nobody knows what Mr. Hull thinks of the New Deal, and that the New Deal is only expediently wedded to his principles. Planned economy does not really go along with free trade.

* * *

These facts may well be highly advantageous to Mr. Hull in the political maneuvering of the coming twenty months. They make him an ideal "compromise" candidate, acceptable to both sides. His relation to many New Deal policies may be somewhat akin to that of Charles E. Hughes or Herbert Hoover to the Teapot Dome scandal that erupted under their noses in the Harding Cabinet.

But Mr. Hull's present prestige rests on more important factors. It rests upon his high character, his consistency, his determination, his self-respect. It rests upon something intangible—upon his idealism and a religious sense and all the attributes that make up that one great word "character." And all these things add up to a new kind of political "it." You can't define it, but you can certainly recognize it.

Thus, on Saturday night, the National Press Club gave its annual dinner for President Roosevelt. Secretary Hull was the second ranking guest. When he was introduced, the whole group of 400 men arose uninvited, cheered and applauded Mr. Hull as they did for nobody else except the President. The same thing happened this year at a Gridiron dinner.

And the Secretary of State certainly looks like a President. He has never seemed handsomer, happier and more poised than since the new British and Canadian trade agreements were signed. Moreover, there are certain practical factors. He is the especial cabinet favorite of "Jim" Farley. Between these two men there is a striking affinity. He is also respected and liked by his old colleagues in the Senate, and by the party organization with which he once had a close connection. He would be just the man with whom to "stampede" a convention.

Well, this is simply reporting today's atmosphere. It can change, and no doubt President Roosevelt's attitude and policies will have a great effect on events. But as of today it can flatly be written that the Administration has a crown prince. And probably doesn't like it very much.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rearmament

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was reported recently in the press here that the Queen of Holland had called her Court together privately and addressed the assembly on moral and spiritual rearmament, "A subject in which she is greatly interested." Men of good will in every nation can be encouraged by her Majesty's insight and action.

The fallacy that material armaments can ever bring permanent peace is being found out, and the need for mental and spiritual rearmament is coming to the fore. The view before the world is becoming focused. It seems to be this. Are blazing capital cities, the destruction of millions upon millions of wealth, not to say the horrible cruelty of the bombing of women and children and the destruction of defenceless retreating soldiers—are these things to be accepted into current thinking as inevitable and uncontrollable?

A fervid affection for the human race will surely come more and more to light, which by its divine and Christian origin will temper and enrich nationalism.

London. EDMUND HOFF

Belgium's Amusement Bill

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many visitors to Belgium are often surprised to find that cinemas are extremely cheap. Perhaps there is no country in Europe, where it costs so little to see a good picture in a really good theater. For five francs or thereabouts (20 cents) a good seat in the stalls may be had in the first-class cinema palaces of Brussels or Antwerp. While in the Netherlands, for instance, just across the frontier, a similar ticket would cost twice or three times this price.

This may be explained by the fact that Belgium, on a population of 8,000,000 (just about the same number as the Netherlands) has no less than 939 cinemas or three times the number of cinemas in the Netherlands, where, moreover, the cinemas business is "closed," whereas in Belgium anyone may open a new cinema wherever he likes.

In the first quarter of 1938 Belgium's 939 cinemas had altogether 22,160,000 visitors, so that the annual attendance may be put at 88,000,000. Last year these cinemas received a total amount of 306,000,000 francs, which figures out at an average price per seat of 3.50 francs.

This explains further that Belgium's amusement bill is not very high. All in all the receipts of theaters, varieties, circuses, cinemas, etcetera, total 600,000,000 francs per year, so that on the average every Belgian spends only 75 francs per year for this sort of amusement. This is certainly not excessive, even if one takes into account that wages and salaries are comparatively low.

The comparatively low standard of living is also reflected in other statistics. For instance, Belgium has 1,000,000 radio listeners, who in 1937 spent 500,000,000 francs (or 500 francs per listener) on radio-tax, purchase of new sets, repairs, etcetera.

Belgian newspapers are also very cheap, namely 40 centimes (1 1-2 cents) per copy. Of Belgium's 2,400,000 families, only 50 per cent regularly read a newspaper. Altogether Belgian newspapers have a daily circulation of 1,575,000 (900,000 French, 675,000 Flemish). The total amount Belgians spend on daily, weekly, and periodical papers is only 175,000,000 francs per year, or 75 cents per year per head of the poplation.

MARCEL BREMONT

Brussels.

Colonies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some months ago Punch published the following interesting bit:

German Papers Please Copy

"At the Strand Sale Rooms this week, on Thursday, at 2 p. m., will be held the first of the 'William H. Crocker' Auctions, comprising British Colonies in Africa."—Philatelic Advt. in The Times.

Lexington, Mass. B. G.

"Surrender"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who refer to Great Britain's policy in the late crisis as "surrender to aggression in the sense of moral weakness" should, I think, consider the view contained in the bulletin recently issued by the Foreign Policy Association, on the cost of Munich.

The policy they advocate involved, according to this, a long war and a "grave doubt whether Britain was militarily ready," and the certainty of heavy damage being inflicted on London and Paris.

The strangest part of the story is that the referees standing at a point of vantage 3,000 miles away are the very ones who are most vociferous in the demand for the United States not to become involved with Britain in European complications, and, in the same breath say, that the fate of democracy is at stake.

After all, an adjustment of the bitter terms of the Versailles Treaty was long overdue, and, although a recognition of this fact may have come at the pistol point, nevertheless it came before millions of innocent lives were sacrificed to attain this end. A. HAMER HALL

Boston

For Surplus Potatoes?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor's letters columns recently was one, "An Apple with Hay," which said that fresh chopped apples are fine food for cows. But here is a cooked slop food that is a perfect food: small potatoes and carrots cooked together and properly salted not to take the flavor from the roots foods. Slice them, wash them, so not to have muddy soup. Carrots cooked a little in advance to soften, and then add potatoes, shells not removed, water to cover the vegetables, cook to pieces. Feed when nice and warm. This is a perfect food for milk. The carrot colors the milk and sweetens it, and the cream is half of the milk.

I used this years ago when we happened to have a lot of small potatoes and carrots. I thought of how we liked them cooked together with pork, and conceived the idea for our cows. My neighbors were just as delighted.

Portland, Ore. DELLA SCHLEGELMILCH